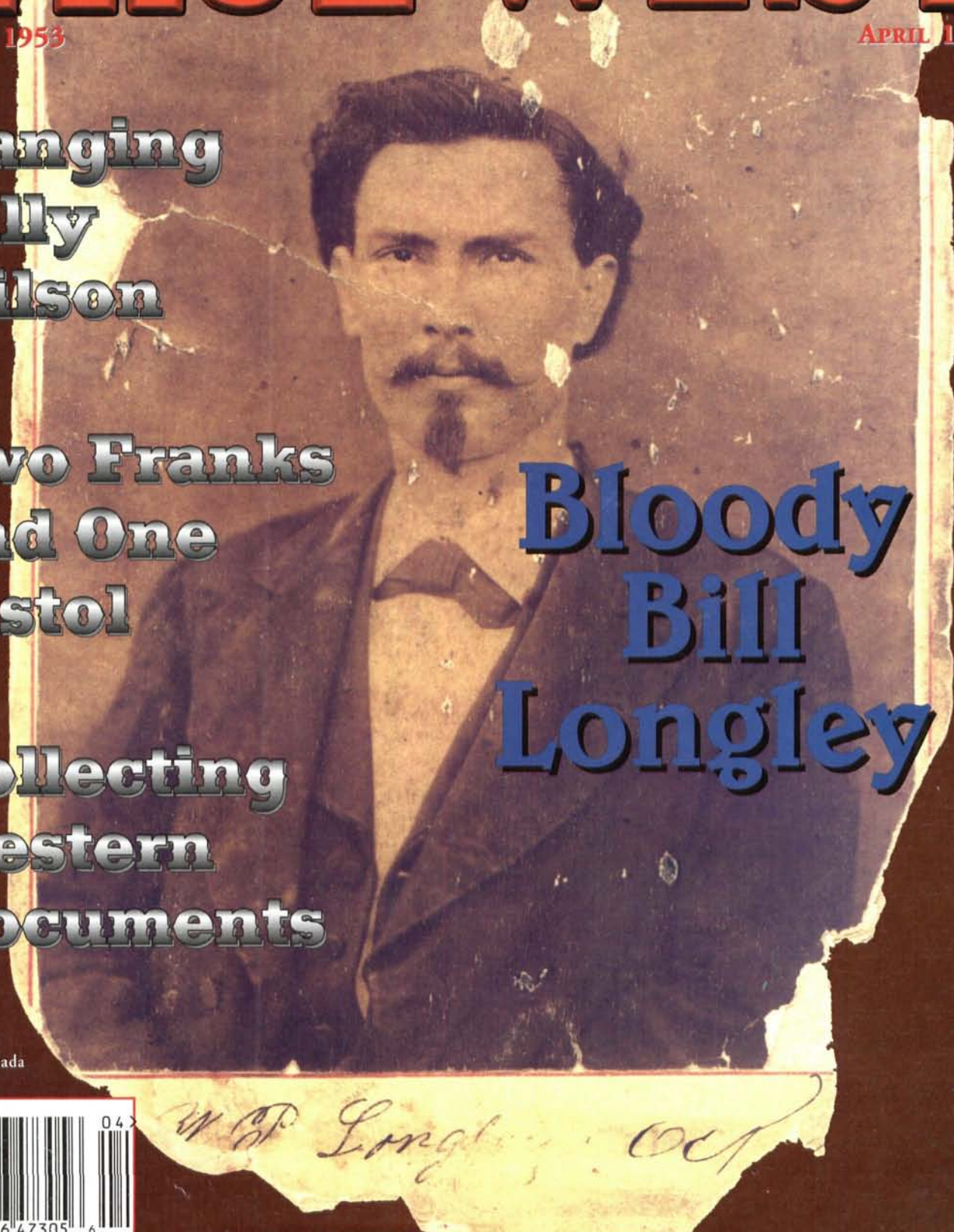
The Sweeter Side of Tombstone

TRUE WEST

SINCE 1953

APRIL 1999



Hanging Billy Wilson

Two Franks and One Pistol

Bloody Bill Longley

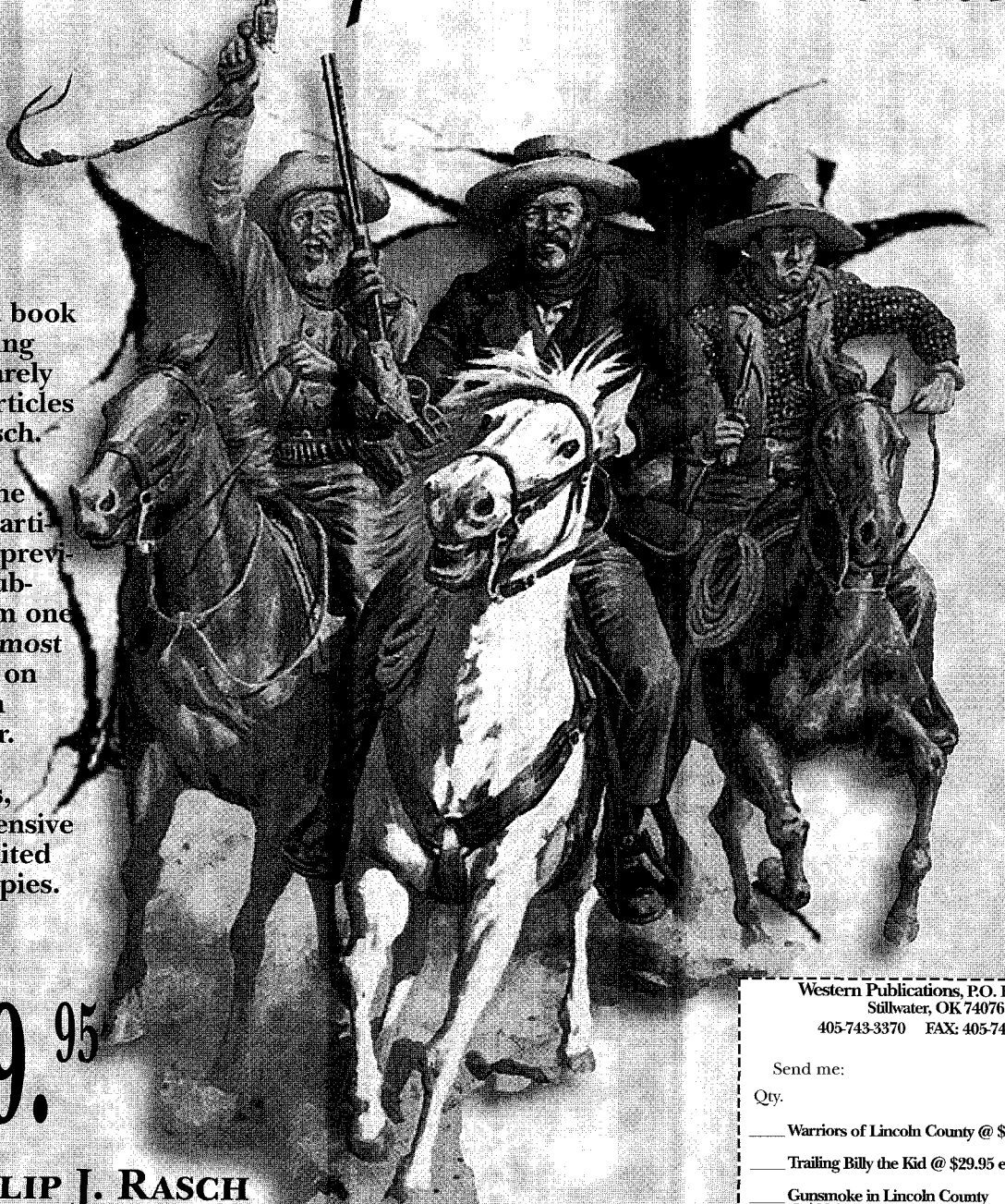
Collecting Western Documents

$3.25
$3.75 Canada
47305

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THEY'RE BACK!

Warriors of Lincoln County



- The third book in an exciting series of rarely available articles by Phil Rasch.
- Twenty-one full-length articles, some previously unpublished, from one of the foremost authorities on the Lincoln County War.
- 235 pages, Index, Extensive Notes, Limited to 1,000 copies.

ONLY $29.95

- BY PHILIP J. RASCH
- EDITED BY ROBERT K. DEARMENT
- INTRODUCTION BY ROBERT UTLEY

ALSO AVAILABLE:

Trailing Billy the Kid. *By Philip J. Rasch. Edited by R.K. DeArment. Introduction by Leon Metz.* Rasch set the standard in Billy research. This book contains his 25 most important articles. First volume in series. 220p. $29.95, Cloth

Gunsmoke in Lincoln County. *By Philip J. Rasch. Edited by R.K. DeArment. Introduction by Frederick Nolan.* Examines the politics leading up to, and the devastation following, New Mexico's Lincoln County War. Features 21 of Rasch's groundbreaking articles. Second volume in series. $29.95, Cloth

To Order Call Toll Free 1-800-749-3369!

Western Publications, P.O. Box 2107,
Stillwater, OK 74076
405-743-3370 FAX: 405-743-3374

Send me:

Qty.		Total
____	Warriors of Lincoln County @ $29.95 ea.	_____
____	Trailing Billy the Kid @ $29.95 ea.	_____
____	Gunsmoke in Lincoln County @ $29.95 ea.	_____

OK residents, please add 7.875% sales tax. _____

Shipping/handling (add $3.00 for one book, 75¢ for each additional) _____

Total enclosed _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____

☐ Check/m.o. payable to Western Publications is enclosed

Bill my: ☐ VISA ☐ MasterCard ☐ AMEX

Acct. # _____

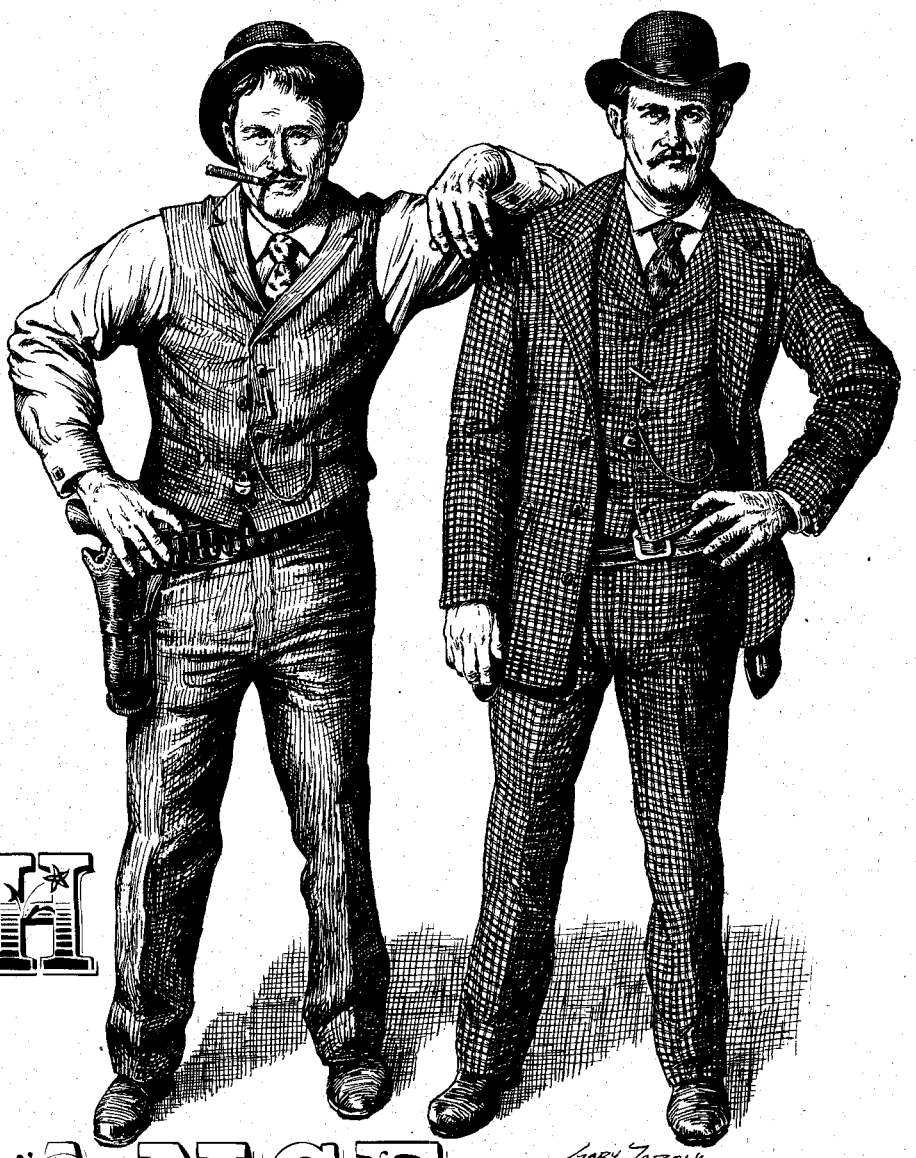
Expiration Date: _____

Signature _____
(required on card charges only)

For orders shipped outside the U.S., increase shipping/handling charge by 50%. U.S. funds only.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

True West T-shirts presents:



BUTCH AND SUNDANCE

True West magazine is proud to present a line of t-shirts featuring original designs by *True West* illustrator Gary Zaboly. These shirts are available in ten styles, including:

True West 45th Anniversary • The Texas Rangers • The Alamo • Doc Holliday
Butch & Sundance • Billy the Kid • Geronimo • Jesse James
Kit Carson • George Armstrong Custer

The designs are screen-printed on the back of a 100% cotton, short-sleeved, beige shirt with the *True West* logo on the front. Available in Large or XL for $15.00 or XXL for $16.00, plus shipping and handling.

True West T-Shirt Style	Qty. Size L $15/ea.	Qty. Size XL $15/ea.	Qty. Size XX $16/ea.	Total Charge
Doc				$
TW 45th				$
Butch				$
Alamo				$
Billy				$
Ranger				$
Jesse				$
Custer				$
Geronimo				$
Carson				$
True West Baseball Cap Khaki & Red	Qty. @ $15/ea.			$
			SUBTOTAL	$
Sales Tax (Oklahoma residents, add 7.875% sales tax.)				$
S/H (U.S.: $3 for 1st item, $1 ea. addl. item; all other countries: $5 first, $2 ea. addl.)				$
			TOTAL	$

☐ Check/m.o. enclosed for $_____

Charge my ☐ VISA ☐ MC ☐ AMEX

Card#_____

Expiration date_____

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State____ Zip_____

WESTERN PUBLICATIONS
PO BOX 2107 • STILLWATER, OK 74076
405-743-3370 • 405-743-3374 FAX

1-800-749-3369 TOLL FREE

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TRUE WEST

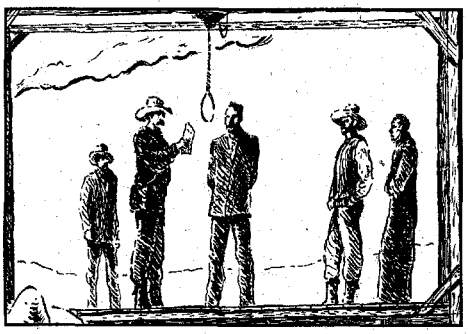
April 1999
Vol. 46, No. 4
Whole No. 372

Our Cover
William P. Longley
Courtesy Robert McCubbin
See related story, page 31.

FEATURES

12 **A Tale of Two Franks and a Pistol.** *By R.K. DeArment.* Weapons belonging to historical figures are unique and in high demand, but few are as rare as the pistol given to Frank Canton by Frank Wolcott.

17 **Escape from San Quentin: Part II.** *By William B. Secrest.* A new warden and improved facilities do little to stop the largest prison break in California history.

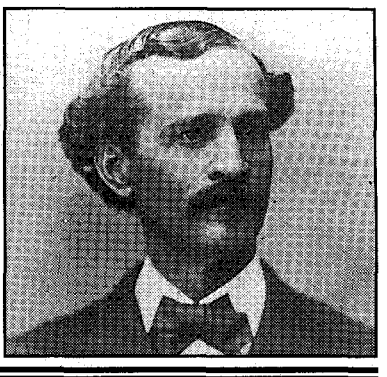


23 **Double Hanging in Lincoln.** *By Barbara Tucker Peterson.* Robert Casey wasn't expecting anything unusual the day he rode into Lincoln, especially dying at the hands of drifter William Wilson.

27 **The Sweeter Side of Tombstone.** *By Sherry Monahan.* Otto Geisenhofer came to Tombstone to make his living, not by mining, but by creating wonderful things for Tombstonians to eat.

31 ***True West* Legends: William P. "Bill" Longley.** *By Rick Miller.* Murderer and horsethief "Bloody Bill" Longley cuts a violent path across Texas and Louisiana.

38 **Collecting Western Documents.** *By Charles M. Robinson, III.* Collecting western paper—letters, diaries, stock certificates, books, maps, etc.—is becoming increasingly popular as more people become interested in the frontier.



44 **Wyoming's First Black Legislator: William Jefferson Hardin.** *By Larry K. Brown.* As a voting member of Wyoming's Seventh Legislative Assembly, William Hardin legitimizes his birth, and marriage, with a single vote.

Departments

3 FROM THE EDITOR
4 TRULY WESTERN
10 ROUNDUP
51 REVIEWS
55 ANSWER MAN
59 WILD OLD DAYS
62 CROSSWORD

Manuscripts, artwork, and photographs will be treated with care, but their safety while in our hands is not guaranteed. Enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope of sufficient size for return with all submissions. Mail to Western Publications, P.O. Box 2107, Stillwater, OK 74076. Copyright 1999 by Western Publications.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TRUE WEST

Marcus Huff
Editor

Ann Ruyle
Production Coordinator

Steven K. Gragert
Publisher & Advertising Director

Charlotte Brown
Circulation Manager

Linda Matheson
Circulation Assistant

Steven Cundiff
Financial Controller

April 1999, Volume 46, Number 4. TRUE WEST (ISSN 0041-3615) is published monthly by Western Publications, 205 W. 7th, Suite 201C, P.O. Box 2107, Stillwater, OK 74076-2107. Single copies: $3.25, plus $1.75 shipping/handling. U.S. subscription rate is $27.95 per year (12 issues per year); $49.00 for two years (24 issues). Canada and Mexico, please add $5.00 per year to U.S. rate to cover extra handling and postage. All other non-U.S. countries, add $7.00 per year. Please provide payment in U.S. funds drawn on a U.S. bank; personal checks, bank money orders, or cashier's checks drawn on foreign banks are not acceptable, nor is the national currency, unless the total payment is sufficient to cover all bank clearing and foreign exchange charges. Periodical postage paid at Stillwater, OK 74074, and at additional mailing offices.

Canadian GST Registration Number R132182866.

To assure prompt service when contacting us with address change or other inquiry concerning your subscription, please include the mailing label from a recent issue along with your new address.

POSTMASTER: Please send address change to: TRUE WEST, P.O. Box 2107, Stillwater, OK 74076.

Printed in the United States of America.

FROM THE EDITOR

Howdy, ya'll!

It always makes me feel good to see "progress" take a back seat to history. Or, at least, slowing down long enough to weigh the value of something old; even if that something is a crumbling, dirty glimpse of a life long past.

In this issue, we report the final status of the historic train depot in Willcox, Arizona. While Willcox's depot is enjoying a new life, a similar train station is just getting its first, surviving breath, right here in Oklahoma.

The historic significance of Guthrie, Oklahoma, is evident, as the town played a major role in Western History as a whole. Western legends, including Jim Masterson, Heck Thomas, Bud Ledbetter, Chris Madsen, Frank Canton, Bill Tilghman, and a long list of others walked the streets daily. Bill Doolin was a short-time guest of the jail, and Tom Mix worked behind the bar in a local saloon. But one player in Guthrie's dramatic story was recently doomed to destruction.

Located in the once booming, and historic Territorial Capital, the abandoned Rock Island Depot was on a short list for demolition. Built in 1903, the depot played a major part in the settlement of Guthrie, and originally acted as a stop on the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf line. The station came under the Rock Island jurisdiction a few years later. The property, until recently, was scheduled to be razed to make way for a fast food restaurant. Plans were finalized, and as the end of an historic era was approaching, the seemingly unthinkable happened. The company behind the acquisition of the property, Sonic, Inc., stepped in and halted the impending destruction. Sonic, in a move that is rare in "cut and burn" corporate dealings, even offered a $75,000 grant to help Guthrie's Save Our Depot Foundation purchase and restore the station.

Now, if you have ever traveled or lived in the Southwest, Sonic restaurants are a familiar sight. The first was established right here in Stillwater, the home of *True West*. Like most things "Okie," Sonic has never been one to bend to changing times, or trends. Utilizing the drive-in method made famous in the 1950s, complete with carhops, the red-roofed denizens of fried goodies and homemade malts and ice cream shakes have remained an Oklahoma icon. I spent countless hours there as a teen, when I should have been doing homework or mowing the lawn, chowing-down on fried pickles (the local specialty) and cat-calling the carhops (who then, still worked on roller skates). Maybe Sonic's dedication to tradition had something to do with saving the Rock Island Depot. Nonetheless, one historic hand washed the other, very rare in our changing times.

In a recent article in the Oklahoma City *Oklahoma Gazette*, Sonic CEO Cliff Hudson said that saving the depot is more about being a good neighbor, than saving a historic structure. In towns like Guthrie, and countless others across the country, being a good neighbor means all the difference in the world when history is on the line.

On the down side, the depot still has a long road to travel before full restoration. The grant that Sonic bestowed upon Guthrie's Save Our Depot Foundation is limited to matching funds, and so far, the Foundation has only collected around $50,000 in pledges from concerned citizens across the state. If you are interested in the progress of the Rock Island depot, or would like to contribute to its restoration, contact Save Our Depot Foundation, PO Box 1122, Guthrie, OK 73044.

In the meantime, I'll head to Sonic for an order of fried pickles, content that it's money well spent.

Marcus Huff

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BILLY BATTLE RAGES ON

In response to the letter in the March 1999 *True West* by the authors of *The Return of the Outlaw Billy the Kid* let me set the record straight. Since Jameson and Bean seem to be unfamiliar with my past work on Billy the Kid, a brief accounting is offered. I have had a series of four articles published on The Kid, all of which provide original research from primary sources. I have examined such issues as a new date for Billy's birth, introduced persuasive evidence that he was not armed with a pistol when killed, and analyzed an early report on the cause of the Lincoln County War. My work is cited in the 1997 University of New Mexico Billy the Kid bibliography, nominated for a 1998 Spur award and will appear in the next volume on The Kid by noted historian Jon Tuska. I was asked to review the authors' book for the NOLA *Quarterly,* and I laid out the problems inherent in their work. Their rambling letter is driven by personal animosity, not the facts.

Now it is time to deal with the issue at hand, which is this: Was O.L. "Brushy Bill" Roberts and Billy the Kid one and the same? The answer is an unequivocal no. In order to illustrate this, four fundamental points are presented for those who still harbor any doubt:

1) Billy the Kid penned a number of letters to New Mexico Governor Lew Wallace that were clear and concise. Brushy Bill was illiterate, as witnessed by William Morrison, his most vocal champion. Brushy Bill's wife wrote all his correspondence.

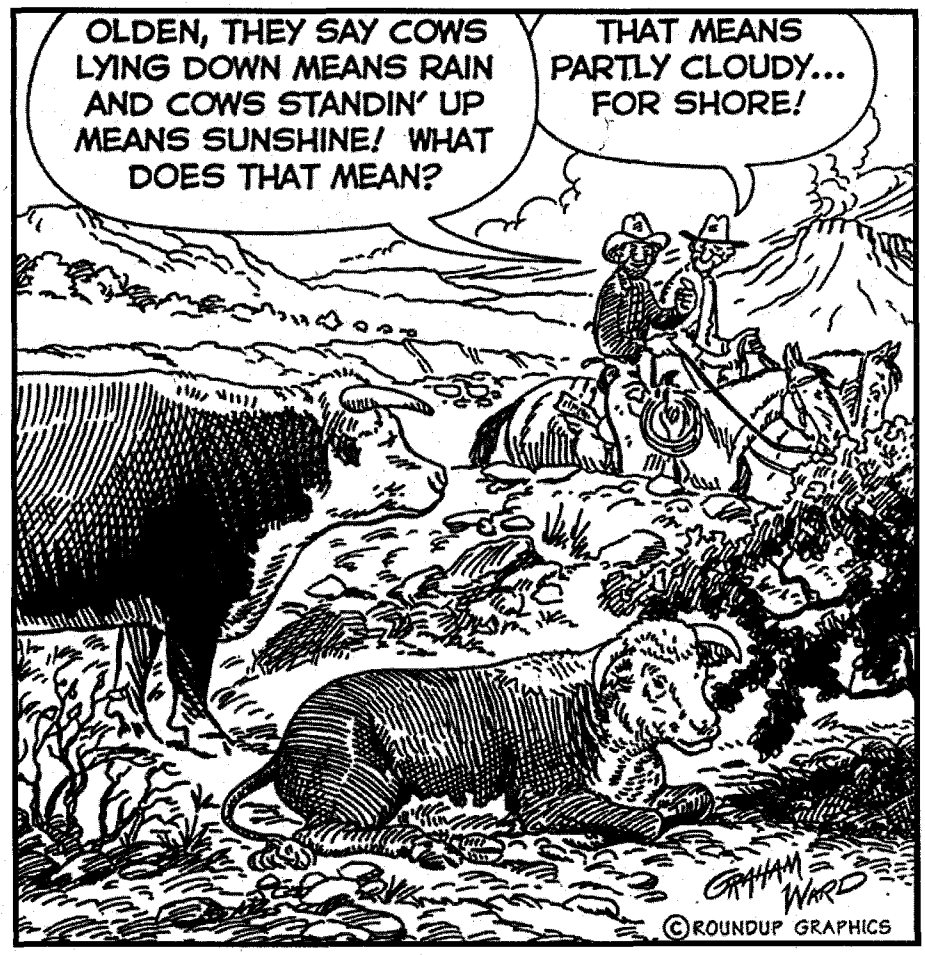
2) Billy the Kid spoke fluent Spanish, as all who knew him verified. Brushy Bill did not speak a word of Spanish, as witnessed by his wife and others who knew him.

3) The much heralded photo-comparison study did not prove a one hundred percent match between Billy the Kid and Brushy Bill, thereby rendering it worthless and not worthy of consideration.

4) Brushy Bill's post-1881 life, as related in the book, is an endless collection of unverified statements with no documentation presented to thread the events together. The authors made no attempt to check census records to establish the movements of Roberts for the relative time periods.

The authors state that the book is the "result of forty years combined research" and if this is truly the case, it was forty years wasted because their work is sadly lacking. The authors have achieved one unintentional result from their book and that is to sound the final death knell for O.L. "Brushy Bill" Roberts—may he finally rest in peace.—*Chris Roberts, Brooklyn, New York.*

SADDLE PALS **By Graham Ward**



LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

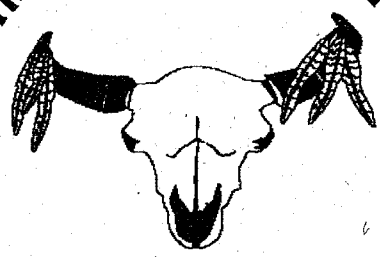
Nolan Weighs In

Reluctant though I am to even enter into a discussion of the matter, I do not feel I can sit quietly by while Misters Jameson and Bean attempt yet again to resurrect this shameful hoax. It's not that I wish to deny them, any more than poor deluded Brushy Bill, their moment in the sun—they have clearly worked hard to assemble their "evidence"—so much as the utter vacuity of their arguments and the tortured prose (if that's the word I'm looking for) in which the whole thing is presented that sticks unbudgeably in my gullet. Never using a simple word when an inapposite ten-dollar one will do, they seek to discredit anyone who challenges them as a "hobbyist" or an "amateur" and by so dismissing them, bolster their own specious historical "qualifications." The only response to this approach left to we amateurs, alas, is to fillet this particularly bloated piece of offal and examine the book and its claims in detail.

I do not presume to speak for *True West* readers, but "historian" Jameson began to lose me, anyway, in his opening statement. He claims this "amazing story captivated me such that for the next 28 years I investigated it at every opportunity. I talked to old-timers who provided first- and second-hand recollections of the Lincoln County War." The arithmetic is barmy. If we assume he means he began investigating in 1964, is he prepared to tell us the names of the men or women from whom he got "first-hand recollections" 86 years after the event?

To catalog the errors in this book would be a labor of Sisyphean proportions, not to mention of Hercules. Beginning by dating the publication of Garrett's *Authentic Life* as 1892, the authors go on—and on and on—presenting their proposition (it can hardly be called evidence) in a welter of bizarre chronology and schoolboy howlers. In the first seventy or so pages (after that I stopped counting out of sheer ennui) there are frequently as many as four or five factual errors

TERRY C. JOHNSTON'S WEST HISTORICAL TOURS



Walk the ground where history happened!

Two week-long tours held every summer.
scheduled for 1999:
July - Indian Wars on the Northern Plains
August - Mountain SOLD OUT Central Rockies

write for information: Terry C. Johnston's West
P.O. Box 50594 Billings, MT 59105
or e-mail to: tjohnston@imt.net

"GUNFIGHTERS OF THE OLD WEST" SEMINAR

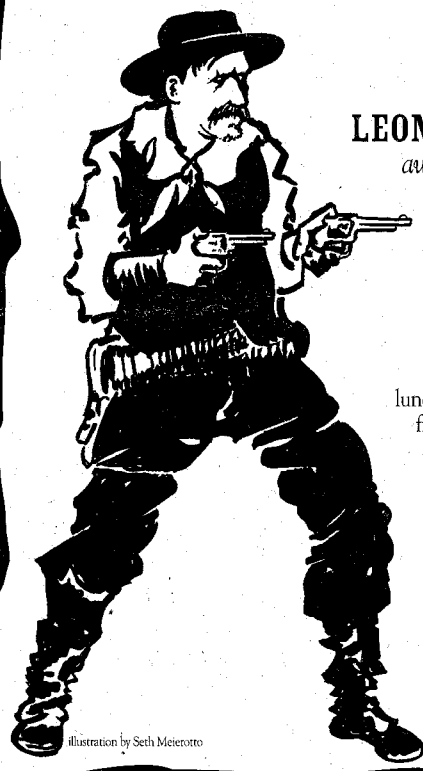


illustration by Seth Meierotto

AUGUST 1-3
FEATURING
LEON C. METZ & BILL O'NEAL
award-winning Western authors/lecturers

Presented by the Western Heritage Center at the T-A Guest Ranch (site of the 3-day siege and gunfight in the 1892 Johnson County War!)

Seminar cost of $185 per person includes: instruction, firearms demonstration, lunches/dinners/snacks, western entertainment, films, and visit to the Hole-in-the-Wall valley (by car caravan)

RESTRICTED TO 50 PARTICIPANTS!

For information/reservations, call the T-A Guest Ranch today!

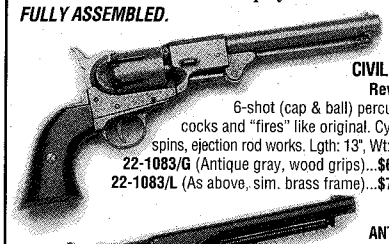
800-368-7398 • 307-684-5833
P.O. Box 313, Buffalo, Wyoming 82834
www.taranch.com • taranch@trib.com

Limited lodging is available at the T-A

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

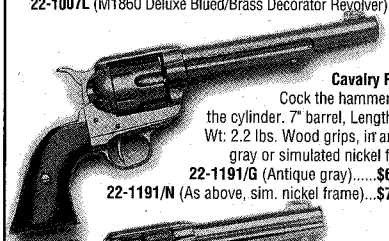
COLLECTOR NON-FIRING COUNTERFEIT GUNS

Replica "non-firing" metal full-size, assembled decorator display guns are authentic reproductions of the original classics. They have the look, feel and weight of very expensive originals, but at a fraction of the cost. Completely safe and CANNOT be made to fire real ammo. **Collector models for display in home or office.** ***FULLY ASSEMBLED.***



CIVIL WAR Revolver
6-shot (cap & ball) percussion cocks and "fires" like original. Cylinder spins, ejection rod works. Lgth: 13", Wt: 2 lbs.
22-1083/G (Antique gray, wood grips)...**$66 PPD**
22-1083/L (As above, sim. brass frame)...**$70 PPD**

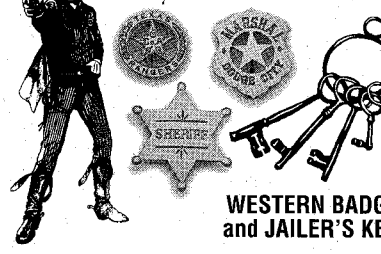
ANTIQUE GRAY FINISH M1880 ARMY REVOLVER.
Used by both Union and Confederate forces, this cap and ball revolver is full-size (14") and weighs a hefty 2 lbs. 8 oz. The loading lever, hammer, trigger and cylinder action work like the rare expensive original. Made with real wood grips, gray or blued/brass finish.
22-1007G (M1860 Gray Decorator Revolver)..... **$67**
22-1007L (M1860 Deluxe Blued/Brass Decorator Revolver)... **$72**



1873 Cavalry Pistol.
Cock the hammer, spin the cylinder. 7" barrel, Length: 13", Wt: 2.2 lbs. Wood grips, in antique gray or simulated nickel frame.
22-1191/G (Antique gray).....**$67 PPD**
22-1191/N (As above, sim. nickel frame)...**$72 PPD**

1873 "Peacemaker"
Classic .45 revolver with wood grips and working action. 4.75" barrel, Length: 11.5", Wt: 2 lbs.
22-1186/G (Antique gray).....**$66 PPD**
22-1186/N (As above, sim. nickel frame)...**$72 PPD**

Derringer. Infamous, twin-shot "hideaway" favorite of "dandies" and gamblers. Engraved bright gold color, sim. pearl grips, working action. Length: 4.5", Wt: 1 lb.
22-1263 (Decorator Derringer)...**$39 PPD**

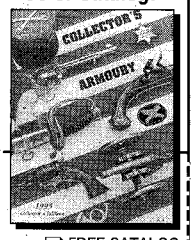


WESTERN BADGES and JAILER'S KEYS

Deluxe badges complete with pin back. Collect them all!
14-331 (Deluxe Texas Ranger).....**$19 PPD**
14-213 (Deluxe Marshal Dodge City).....**$19 PPD**
14-214 (Deluxe Sheriff).....**$19 PPD**
29-714 (Old West Jailer's Keys, 5 on ring).....**$19 PPD**

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Send for Free 48 Page Full-Color Catalog. 100's of Old West and Civil War Products; Sabres, Field Gear, Miniature Cannons...
Prices Include Shipping



COLLECTOR'S ARMOURY
800 SLATERS LANE, DEPT. FT
BOX 59, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22313
SEND: _____ ☐ FREE CATALOG
Credit Card Orders: **1-800-544-3456 ext. 515**
Name _____
Address _____
City/State/Zip _____
Money Back (Less Postage) if Not Satisfied

to the page and never less than one or two (yes, I can and will list them if challenged), quite apart from such solecisms as calling the Kid's stepfather William E. Antrim, or naming "Kip" McKinney "Tip" throughout the book (and also getting his middle initial wrong).

Between pages 38-39 and again in pages 87-90, they present as fact a genealogical history of Brushy Bill which was not only dismissed as a complete fabrication by his family, which not only is not and cannot be documented, but also—while blathering on about "Catherine Bonney" and her son—neglects at any time to even mention the existence of the other son, Joseph. Likewise, on page 41, their so-called "real Billy" outlining his time in Arizona (and placing Camp Grant near Tucson!) signally fails to mention the name of Frank Cahill. On page 42 he has Tom O'Folliard and Dave Rudabaugh riding for Tunstall. On page 44 he claims to have watched "Jimmy Dolan and his boys" kill Tunstall, and on the next to have attended his funeral. On page 49 he is shot through the hip while retrieving a pearl-handled pistol from Brady's body (and has Fred Waite, not Jim French, with him). On page 54 he thinks he killed Bob Beckwith, on the next he says Tom O'Folliard was still in the burning house when McSween was killed, and on the next—*mirabile dictu*, as Dr. Taylor Ealy said—he actually has Mrs. McSween accompanying Huston Chapman when Dolan and Evans killed him (both using six-guns). On page 60 anent the killing of Jimmy Carlyle, he says "not one of my men had fired a shot"—somewhat different from the testimony of Dave Rudabaugh, who no one doubts was there—and at Stinking Spring (page 62) he says Bowdre "ran back through the [door] opening and fell dead at my feet." On page 69 Bell dies inside the courthouse building but on page 25 he has already died outside it. On page 70 he is "racing" back upstairs, and on the next, falling off a horse "encumbered by the heavy manacles and weaponry." On page 72 he is said to have spoken of marriage to Celsa Gutierres—who as all the world knows was already married to Saval Gutierres—and later (page 106) says Celsa and Garrett's wife were Saval's sisters. On pages 72-73 and again on pages 113-115, Roberts tells of a major shootout at Fort Sumner following the death of "Billy Barlow" which—astonishingly—no one but he ever seems to have heard or reported.

One could go on, highlighting the astonishing number of statements given as positive fact which are undocumented, unproveable, or demonstrably untrue. I'll use just one example: on page 44, "research revealed...soldiers did in fact shoot at the McSween house from positions on the hill south of the main road." Which research is that? Equally offensive is the frequency with which blatant inventions are used to bolster their specious arguments. "Why, he [Poe] must have wondered," they say on page xi, "did Garrett insist the dead man was Billy the Kid?" How do they know what Poe was thinking? Or again, in Chapter Four: "Within hours after the shooting...it was being whispered about Fort Sumner that the dead man was not Billy the Kid." By whom, dammit?

Gentle reader, let us flog this utterly dead horse no more. No amount of "anecdotal evidence" (whatever that is), computer jargon, or painfully unscholarly writing can ever even get it up on its feet. I do not know if you—or for that matter Misters Jameson and Bean—will accept me as "possessing the all-so-important credentials and credibility necessary for substantive criticism and contribution," but I do know their proposition is nonsense and I will tell you why. There is one final, irrefutable, unavoidable fact which they never even remotely address: a statement made on December 16, 1987, by Roberts' niece Geneva Pittmon of Canton, Texas. Citing as her authority—and I defy the authors to come up with a better one—the Roberts family Bible, she said that the third child of Henry O. Roberts and his second wife S.E.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Ferguson (not even mentioned in the work under examination) who were married May 14, 1876, was a son, Oliver P. Roberts, born August 26, 1879.

This single, unassailable piece of documentary evidence utterly destroys any claim the man might have had to be Billy the Kid, or even, for that matter, a participant in the Lincoln County War. It also answers the weasel-word question first coined in *Alias Billy the Kid* and repeated in this one— "If he wasn't Billy the Kid, who was he?" The answer is, he was a pathetic, confused, and deluded old man named Ollie Roberts who had gained all his knowledge from books and maybe a few copies of *Frontier Times*. All his "facts," all his "inside knowledge" can be found in the pages of the 1927 edition of *The Authentic Life* and the 1933 *Death of Billy the Kid* by John Poe, both edited by Maurice G. Fulton; in Walter Noble Burns's *Saga*; in two books by Miguel Otero; George Coe's *Frontier Fighter*; and Irving McKee's fine biography of Lew Wallace—all published long before this sad fraud was first perpetrated.

We are all—amateurs, outlaw buffs, hobbyists, and historians—still trying to define and clarify the truth about the life of Billy the Kid. The authors do him—and us—no service at all by insisting this discredited and dishonest proposition has the slightest historical merit. To challenge or debate it would be to confer upon it a status it does not and will never possess.—*Frederick Nolan, via the Internet.*

From Old Lincoln

As historian for the Lincoln Heritage Trust in Lincoln, New Mexico, I have been following with interest the debate between Chris Roberts and the authors of *The Return of the Outlaw Billy the Kid*. I have not yet had the opportunity to read this latest Brushy Bill saga, but I have read the other books claiming that Brushy was in fact Billy, and have yet to be convinced.

In fact, I would be happy to put aside the other projects in which I am now entrenched and read *The Return of the Outlaw Billy the Kid* if the authors can answer a few basic questions so that I will know that this isn't just an attempt to publicize their book:

1) How is it that Brushy spoke no Spanish and the Kid was fluent? "He forgot" is not a viable answer.

2) What about the matter of Brushy's family bible that states he was born in 1879?

3) What about the wounds that did not match?

4) Brushy was illiterate. The Kid was not. It is a matter of record that Henry McCarty attended school in Silver City. Explanation?

5) Brushy claimed he dropped his gun in the Bonito after the McSween house fire. Neither I nor anyone else has ever found anything in the river but rocks.

As to the letter that the authors sent to Mr. Roberts—there is no

The HISTORICAL Dodge City

For those who feel it should be 1899.

A bimonthly newspaper about the past and present of the Queen of the Cowtown, features 125-year old articles. $21.95 for 24 issues, P.O. Box 844 Dodge City, KS 67801, (316) 225-0900

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GHOSTTOWNS.COM

- Ghost towns indexed by state, with history, pictures and locations.
- Virtual museum of historical artifacts.
- Large selection of ghost town books.
- Advertising and web hosting available.

For more information check out ghosttowns.com or call:

atJeu
Online Publishing

1-800-996-4960
3133 W. Crest Lane
Phoenix, Az 85027
atjeu@ghosttowns.com

We can also design a custom web site for you!

SHOOT FROM THE LIP

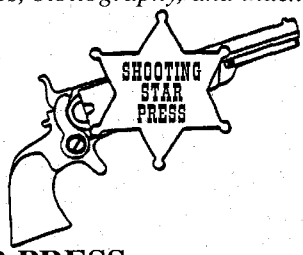
The Lives, Legends, and Lies of the Three Guardsmen of Oklahoma and U.S. Marshal Nix
by
NANCY B. SAMUELSON

Chris Madsen, Heck Thomas, and **Bill Tilghman,** the Three Guardsmen, considered by many as the best lawmen of the Old West. **E.D. Nix** has been called the "Fighting Marshal."

This book reveals another side of these men. **Madsen** served several prison terms, **Tilghman** ran saloons and whorehouses, and **Thomas** was probably a bigamist. **E.D. Nix** was fired as U.S. Marshal because he had his hand in the till.

A completely new view of these four Oklahoma lawmen.
The veils of myth, legend, and outright lies are stripped away.
A must have book for anyone interested in outlaw-lawmen history.
Hardcover, 8 1/2" x 11", 200 pages, 71 photos, maps, etc. Appendices (genealogical information), extensive notes, bibliography, and index.

ISBN 0-9633362-1-5
$35.00 plus $3.00 shipping and handling.
$1.00 S&H for additional copies to the same address. ($5.00 outside the USA).
Connecticut residents add 6% sales tax.



SHOOTING STAR PRESS
P.O. BOX 359, EASTFORD, CT 06242-0359

need to be so insultingly patronizing, but as long as they elected to take that approach, I would like to relate a story told to me by the late Dan Storm of Lincoln County.

As a young man, Mr. Storm was employed by George Coe as a fruit picker over at the Coe place and was present the day that Brushy and his lawyer, Morrison, showed up. According to Mr. Storm, George spoke quite convivially with Brushy and Morrison. And after they had left, George nearly fell down laughing.

This story is no proof of anything one way or the other. Nevertheless, most people in Lincoln County were well-acquainted with Dan Storm. And one thing they will all tell you is that Dan *never lied.* "Never" is a might big word, but in the case of Dan Storm, it applies.

The late Rafaelita Pryor of Lincoln also stated that when Brushy Bill came to Lincoln, he had trouble locating the Murphy/Dolan Store-Courthouse. In Billy's time, as now, it is the most imposing structure in town. The real Billy would have gone right to it.

These are just a few of the questions I would like answered before spending time reading yet another Brushy Bill book. As the authors stated in their letter to Mr. Roberts, not a single scholar examined their drafts or data. I will, if they can answer the above listed questions to my satisfaction. That is, of course, working under the assumption that I can pass their clearly stringent requirements and call myself a "scholar."—*Drew Gomber, Historian, Lincoln Heritage Trust, Lincoln, New Mexico.*

Reagan Was Right!

Thanks! The article "Silver in Sandstone" in the February 1999 issue of *True West* solves a mystery that has been bouncing in my head since childhood. Most will remember the series "Death Valley Days" hosted by then future President Ronald Reagan on early black and white television. This program was an extension of a radio series which ran for a considerable number of

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

years. It was probably in the early 1940s. I remember sitting and "watching the radio" as the story developed about the miners using rock samples from a broken grindstone to discredit an assayer, tar and feather him, and ride him out of town on a rail. He later came back and staked claims becoming rich.

In more recent years I found that many of the "Death Valley Days" stories were embellished on pretty flimsy information and have always kept my mind open in looking for something that would confirm the "Silver Ore Grindstone" story.

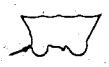
You have provided that evidence, except my feeble mind recalled it to be gold, but that's from about 50 years of hindsight, so I will accept silver without question.—*Ivan L. Pfalser, Caney, Kansas.*

Listener Reviews

Hi again! As I listen to the recorded edition of your magazine every month, my appreciation for the subject coverage is increasing. I just wish I had discovered *True West* years ago.

I greatly appreciate the book review section. (Perhaps this is because I was a librarian?) In addition to the fine coverage of the books cited, the concise bibliographic information presented with each title is one of the best I have seen. My only suggestion to make it perfect, would be the inclusion of the ISBN number for each title. This would assist readers who would like to order any title from their local bookstore or on the net.

Keep up the great work.—*George N. Hartje, Kirksville, Missouri.*



Your letters and comments are welcome. Please keep letters to 300 words or less. All letters received by Western Publications will be considered for publication unless otherwise stipulated in the letter. Space does not permit us to print all letters we receive. Letters may be edited for space and clarity. Be sure to include full name, address, and zip code. Photos are welcome. Address all letters to Western Publications, PO Box 2107, Stillwater, OK 74076. E-mail us at, Western@cowboy.net. Due to the volume of mail, we cannot forward correspondence to people whose letters appear in "Truly Western."

The American Indian

More Selections From BOOKMART

013—The Sacred Pipe: Black Elk's Account of the Seven Rites of the Oglala Sioux. *By Brown.* 143p. University of Oklahoma Press. **$10.95p**

043—Geronimo: The Man, His Time, His Place. *By Debo.* First-rate biography. 480p. University of Oklahoma Press. **$18.95p**

046—The Saga of Chief Joseph. *By Howard.* "A priceless contribution." 421p. Univ. of Neb. **$14.95p**

076—Blackfoot Lodge Tales: The Story of a Prairie People. *By Grinnell.* 311p. Univ. of Neb. **$12.00p**

080—The Cherokees. *By Woodward.* Excellent history. 380p. Univ. of Okla. Press. **$18.95p**

129—Sac and Fox Indians. *By Hagan.* 308p. University of Oklahoma Press. **$16.95p**

130—The Sioux: Life and Customs of a Warrior Society. *By Hassrick.* Must read. 374p. University of Oklahoma Press. **$18.95p**

141—Black Elk Speaks. *By Neihardt,* A classic. 311p. Univ. of Neb. Press. **$9.95p**

191—Crowfoot: Chief of the Blackfeet. *By Dempsey.* Insightful life history. 226p. University of Oklahoma Press. **$13.95p**

193—Sitting Bull: Champion of the Sioux. *By Vestal.* Brilliant story-telling. 370p. University of Oklahoma Press. **$17.95p**

220—Cherokee Tragedy: The Ridge Family and the Decimation of a People. *By Wilkins.* Superbly researched. 416p. OU Press. **$16.95p**

258—American Indian Women: Telling Their Lives. *By Bataille & Sands.* 209p. University of Nebraska Press. **$10.95p**

290—The Comanches: Lords of the South Plains. *By Wallace & Hoebel.* 382p. University of Oklahoma Press. **$15.95p**

291—Victorio and the Mimbres Apaches. *By Thrapp.* "Fast moving." 394p. University of Oklahoma Press. **$14.95p**

292—Cochise, Chiricahua Apache Chief. *By Sweeney.* Best bio. 501p. OU Press. **$18.95p**

303—Crazy Horse: The Strange Man of the Oglala. *By Sandoz.* "Magnificent picture." 428p. University of Nebraska Press. **$13.00p**

349—The Crow Indians. *By Lowrie.* First-person account. 350p. University of Nebr. Press. **$12.00p**

360—I Fought with Geronimo. *By Betzinez with Nye.* "Thoroughly enjoyable." 214p. University of Nebraska Press. **$8.95p**

368—Sacajawea. *By Howard.* Objective evaluation. 214p. Univ. of Okla. **$13.95p**

372—Pretty Shield: Medicine Woman of the Crows. *By Linderman.* Orig. published as *Red Mother.* 256p. U. of Nebr. Press. **$9.95p**

386—The Apaches: Eagles of the Southwest. *By Worcester.* Objective history. 389p. Univ. of Okla. **$16.95p**

413—The Fighting Cheyennes. *By Grinnell.* Fine, objective history. 450p. Univ. of Okla. Press. **$21.95p**

420—American Indian Medicine. *By Vogel.* "Important & useful." 602p. OU Press. **$24.95p**

426—Red Cloud's Folk: A History of the Oglala Sioux Indians. *By Hyde.* 362p. U. of Okla. **$16.95p**

442—The Mescalero Apaches. *By Sonnichsen.* Beautifully written. 541p. U. of Okla **$16.95p**

444—Quanah Parker, Comanche Chief. *By Hagan.* Best bio of Parker. 142p. University of Oklahoma Press. **$9.95p**

469—The Nez Perces, Tribesmen of the Columbia Plateau. *By Haines.* 365p. Univ. of Okla. Press. **$17.95p**

510—Lakota and Cheyenne: Indian Views of the Great Sioux War, 1876-1877. *By Greene.* Firsthand accounts. 164p. OU Press. **$26.95c**

513—The Comanchero Frontier: A History of New Mexican-Plains Indian Relations. *By Kenner.* "Exciting reading." 250p. OU Press. **$15.95p**

515—Apache, Navajo, and Spaniard. *By Forbes.* "Well written." 304p. OU Press. **$15.95p**

531—Indeh: An Apache Odyssey. *By Ball, Henn, and Sanchez.* Classic. 334p. OU Press. **$17.95p**

550—Life Among the Apaches. *By Cremony.* Well-respected account. 322p. Univ. of Nebr. Press. **$13.95p**

574—The Blackfeet: Raiders on the Northwestern Plains. *By Ewers.* 346p. University of Oklahoma Press. **$17.95p**

614—Tales of Apache Warfare: True Stories of Massacres, Fights and Raids in Arizona and New Mexico. *By Barney.* 45p. Trail to Yesterday Books. **$6.95p**

672—Apaches: A History and Culture Portrait. *By Haley.* 545p. Univ. of Okla. Press. **$19.95p**

680—Wovoka and the Ghost Dance: Expanded Edition. *By Robinson.* 336p. State House Press. **$20.00p**

685—Satanta: The Life & Death of a War Chief. *By Hittman; ed. Lynch.* 336p. U. of Nebr. Press. **$27.95c; $18.95p**

Prices subject to change.

BOOKMART, P.O. Box 2107, Stillwater, OK 74076

Send me:

Qty.	Title	Ea.	Total

OK residents, please add 7.875% sales tax.
Shipping/handling (add $2.75 for one book, 75¢ for each additional)
TWApr99 Total enclosed

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____
Phone (_____) _____
☐ Check/m.o. payable to Western Publications is enclosed
Bill my: ☐ VISA ☐ MasterCard ☐ AMEX
Credit Card # _____
Expiration Date _____
Signature _____

For orders shipped outside the U.S., increase shipping/handling charge by 50%. U.S. funds only.

Call toll-free 1-800-749-3369
800 service now in Canada
405-743-3370 • Fax 405-743-3374

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Top Quality Cowboy Movie Holsters

HOLLYWOOD HOLSTERS

Your favorite 1950's style cowboy movie holsters are brought to life by internationally known saddlemaker and author, Dusty Johnson. Each belt and holster rig is made of top grade U.S. leather and lined with steel to use for fast-draw and to facilitate those impressive gun spins and twirls! Each set is fully hand-stamped or carved and finished with a hand-rubbed saddle oil finish. These beautiful examples of cowboy art are equally suited to hard regular use or to display your finest Peacemakers.

Also Available: Replica Peacemakers, silver bullets, fancy gun handling videos.

SEND $2 FOR BROCHURE & COLOR PHOTOS

PLEASANT VALLEY SADDLE SHOP

1220 SCR 21, Box TW
Loveland, CO 80537
(970) 669-1588 or FAX (970) 669-1589

DIXIE GUN WORKS
THE BLACKPOWDER BIBLE

DIXIE GUN WORKS 1999 CATALOG is the last word in blackpowder shooting supplies and antique gun parts.

No other single source is exclusively dedicated to blackpowder cartridge, civil war, cowboy action, buckskinners, and other period accessories.

More than 8000 items...PLUS Professional service and expertise since1954.

DIXIE GUN WORKS, INC.

ORDERS ONLY
1-800-238-6785

CATALOG $5 SHIPPED C.O.D. $8.50
INFO: 901-885-0700 FAX: 901-885-0440
DEPT. 26 P.O. BOX 130 UNION CITY, TN 38281
www.dixiegun.com

ROUNDUP

HISTORIC WILLCOX DEPOT REVISITED

by Phyllis de la Garza

On September 16, 1998, after many years of financial struggle, and lengthy negotiations with Southern Pacific, the citizens of Willcox, Arizona, finally experienced the grand opening of the newly restored historic depot.

The Willcox depot, built in the 1880s, is the last original redwood depot standing on the Southern Pacific (now Union Pacific) line in southern Arizona. Willcox, originally called Mahley Camp, was a railroad worker's headquarters in 1877. On August 26, 1880, the first post office was established, and soon thereafter the dusty little community was named after General Orlando B. Willcox, ex-Civil War Union officer, who became commander of the Department of Arizona during the Apache Indian conflicts. (General Willcox was later replaced by General George Crook.)

Through the late 1800s and well past the turn of the century, the railroad depot was the heartbeat of the community.

By the 1930s Willcox was known as the "Cattle Capital of the Nation." But by the late 1960s, due to a lessening of ranching and farming operations in the area, the depot lost its significance. Southern Pacific discontinued passenger service to the town, and by the late

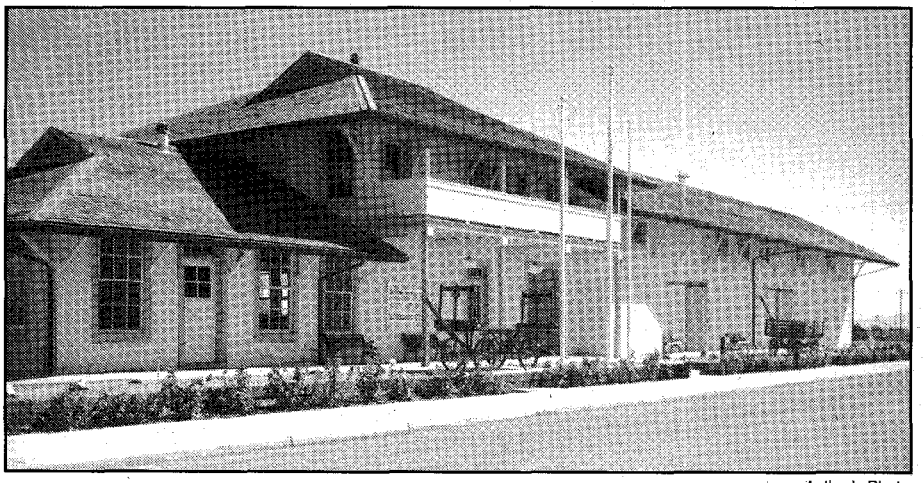
Author's Photo

Fort Huachuca Memorial Cavalry Unit B Troop at the Willcox Depot grand opening, September 16, 1998. Author in the foreground.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Author's Photo

The Southern Pacific Depot in Willcox, Arizona, as it looked before renovation, 1997.



Author's Photo

The Southern Pacific Depot in Willcox, Arizona, after renovation, 1998.

1970s the building was boarded up, and scheduled for demolition.

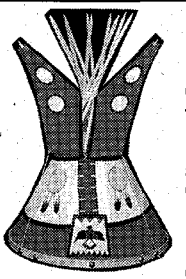
Spurred into action, the Sulphur Springs Valley Historical Society began a campaign to save the building. The negotiations, strewn with many disappointments, dragged on for nearly twenty years. Finally, with the help of the City of Willcox, private donations, grants, and state lottery funding, an agreement was finally reached with the rail company. The depot was moved sixty feet away from its original foundation (for liability reasons), and renovation was begun.

September 16, 1998, marked the big day for those in the community who had spent so many years working toward the rescue of the old building. The ceremony, attended by nearly 400 people, included a buffet reception, ribbon cutting, flag raising by Willcox Boy Scout Troop 409, music by the Willcox high school marching band, as well as speeches from both local and state officials. One member of the audience, ninety-two-year-old Frances Arzberger Toland, stood and emotionally recalled stepping off the train at the Willcox depot on June 13, 1909, when her family moved to the region from Kansas. An appearance by the memorial cavalry unit B Troop from Fort Huachuca and a number of historical reenactors from Willcox and Tombstone gave the event a feeling of Old West authenticity.

The newly renovated depot will serve as City of Willcox offices, with one room housing a small depot and railroad museum.

The building is located in downtown Willcox, Arizona, on the corner of Maley and Railroad avenues.

NEW **HOW TO**
Start 5 Fun, Profitable Businesses
Mailorder, Flea Market, Wholesaling, 1,000's Items, Eagles, Indians, Angels, Clowns.
Complete Details $2.00 postage and handling
Satisfaction Guaranteed
Send To: Waylands Rt 5 Box 7410 Stilwell, OK 74960



Tipi Dreams Table Lamp
18" Tall - 12" Wide
Color Available - Red-Turquoise, Blue, Green, Brown or Violet.
Designs Available - Buffalo, Skull, Shield, Horses, Turtles, Bear Paw or Eagles.
CUSTOM MADE
Authentic Indian Designs! *Completely Hand Made & Signed - Plains Indian Replica Light Canvas Tipi!*
only $ 51.95 post paid
phone 1-800-960-7145 or fax 1-800-250-5889
we accept all Major Credit Cards
color flyer with designs and colors available
STEVE EAGLES, INC.
12335 OREGON WAGON TRAIL TW
ELBERT, CO. 80106

Email us with your comments: western@cowboy.net or call toll free: 800-749-3369.

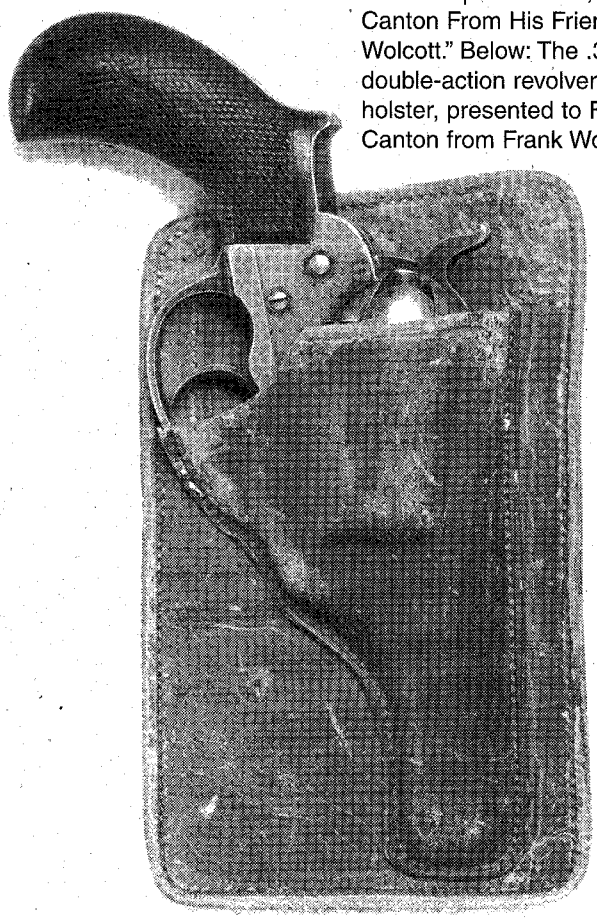
RELIVE TIMES PAST
IN CLOTHING OF THE OLD WEST
LADIES
DRESSES, BLOUSES, SKIRTS & FRILLIES
SIZES 8-26
GENTS
VESTS, SHIRTS, PANTS & COATS
SIZES S-4XL
WE ALSO STOCK PATTERNS, BOOKS AND RELATED SUPPLIES
H.L. & SUPPLY CO.
6900 ANDRESSEN RD.
SHERIDAN, CA 95681
530-633-0844 FAX 530-633-0193
www.hansons.net hansons@succeed.net
Catalog Available
$3 US or $4 Foreign in US Funds

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Tale of TWO FRANKS and a Pistol

Courtesy L.F. Blake

Above: The backstrap of Canton's pistol reads, "F.M. Canton From His Friend F. Wolcott." Below: The .38 Colt double-action revolver, with holster, presented to Frank Canton from Frank Wolcott.



By R.K. DeArment

Weapons of significant figures in the history of the West are eagerly sought by museums and collectors and when authenticated become very valuable. Even more highly prized are presentation guns inscribed with the name of a memorable historical character. But a rarity indeed is a pistol inscribed on the backstrap with the names of *two* important western figures. Such a gun is owned by collectors L.F. and Jan Blake of Amarillo, Texas.

A Colt double-action, .38 caliber revolver, model 1877, serial number 25042, was shipped from the Colt's Firearms Company on June 22, 1880, to Hibbard, Spencer & Co., Chicago, Illinois. At some point it came into the hands of a Wyoming ranch manager and former United States marshal for Wyoming Territory named Francis Edwin "Frank" Wolcott.

Born at Canandaigua, New York, on December 13, 1840, Wolcott first gained fame in the Civil War. In April 1861, at the age of twenty, he enlisted as a private in the Second Ohio Infantry. He earned a commission the following year and by the time he was mustered out in 1866 had risen to the rank of major. He would be known as

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

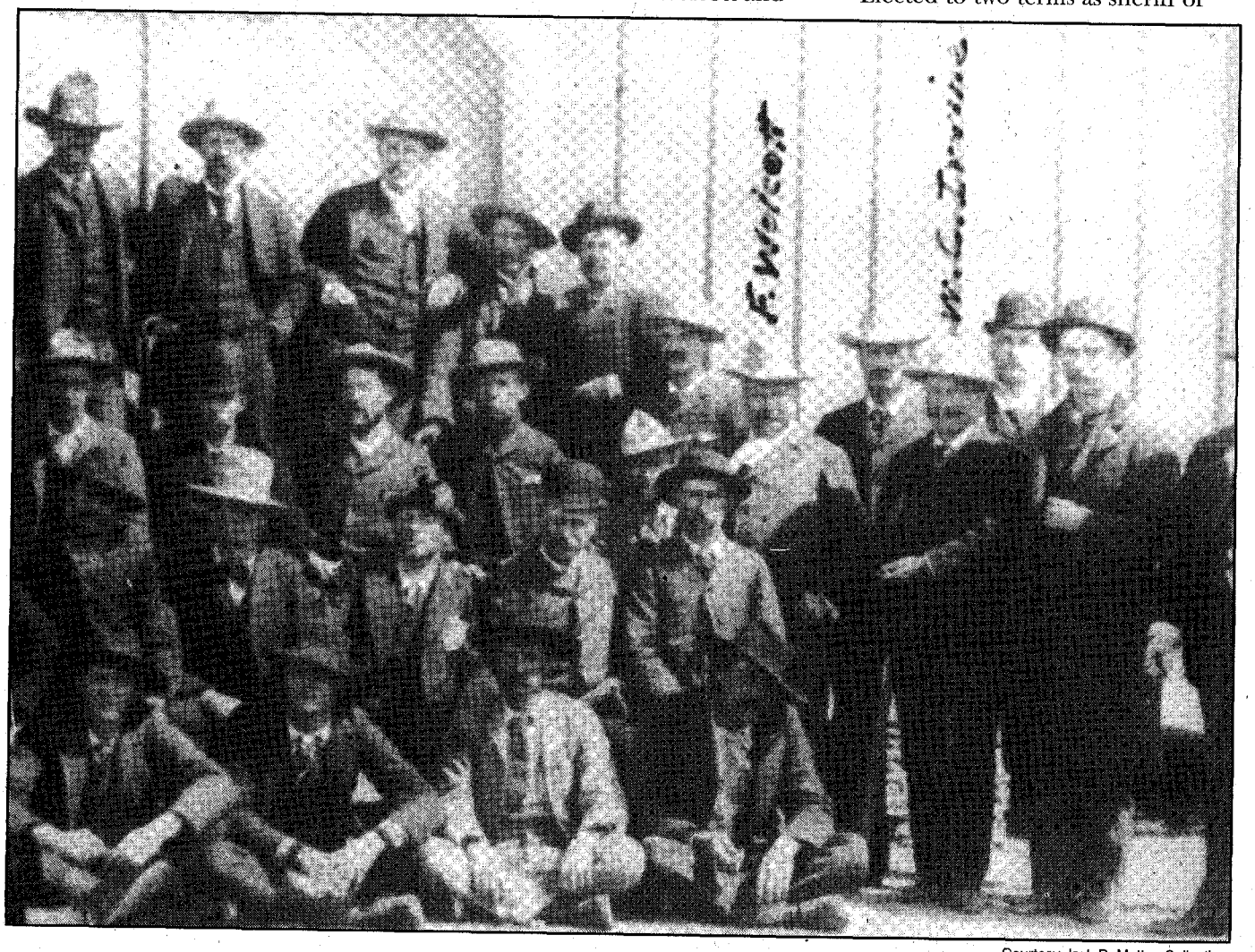
"Major" Wolcott the rest of his life. In April 1870, he moved from Covington, Kentucky, to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he became receiver of the U.S. Land Office. Two years later he accepted appointment as U.S. marshal for Wyoming. The Blakes also have an ornate gold badge of office worn by Wolcott. Inscribed on the back: "Yours, Sweet Callie, 1872." It presumably was a gift from a female admirer.

Following his term as marshal, Wolcott managed the Tolland Cattle Company's VR ranch on Deer Creek, a few miles south of the present town of Glenrock, Wyoming. He lived in a fine house staffed by Chinese servants and was a prominent member of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association. In the summer of 1885, he was host to a young Pennsylvania writer named Owen Wister who came west to gather material for his classic western novel *The Virginian.*

John Clay, another leading member of the Stock Growers Association, characterized Wolcott as "a fire-eater, honest, clean, a rabid Republican with a complete absence of tact, very well educated, and when you knew him a most delightful companion. Most people hated him, many feared him, a few loved him." Helena Huntington Smith, author of the classic history of the Johnson County Cattle War, *The War on Powder River,* called him a "bloodthirsty little rooster..., obsessed with the idea of a bloodbath in Wyoming."

As the 1880s drew to a close, tensions developed between the managers of the large Wyoming ranches and the small operators of cattle spreads. The "cattle barons," as the homesteaders called Wolcott and other members of the WSGA, claimed to be losing cattle at an alarming rate and blamed the losses on "the rustlers," as they labeled the small ranchers.

Out on the vast Wyoming cattle ranges the foremost defender of the big cattlemen's interests at the time was a tough, cold-eyed former sheriff of Johnson County named Frank Canton. Now chief of the Detective Bureau for the WSGA, Canton had a dark history. Born Josiah Horner on September 15, 1849, in Henry County, Indiana, he had gone to Texas as a teenager and become a cowboy. By the middle 1870s he had turned to outlawry. Captured, convicted, and sentenced to a long term in the Texas State Penitentiary, he escaped and fled to Wyoming, where he changed his name and his ways. Elected to two terms as sheriff of



Courtesy Jack DeMattos Collection

Partial view of the "Johnson County Invaders." Frank Wolcott is featured, sixth from left, in light hat. Frank Canton is seated directly in front of him.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Johnson County, he became a well-respected law officer and staunch champion of the WSGA.

Sometime in the 1880s, probably in October 1887 when Canton became head of the cattlemen's detective force, Wolcott had the .38 Colt double-action revolver specially inscribed as a presentation gift. On the backstrap was the legend: "F.M. Canton From His Friend F. Wolcott." The pistol was thus emblazoned with the names of two of the men who would play prominent roles in the Johnson County Cattle War as leaders in the disastrous expedition of extermination mounted by the "cattle barons" against the "rustlers" in 1892. The ignominious defeat suffered by the big cattlemen, according to most historians of the invasion, directly resulted from disastrous tactical decisions by Wolcott that Canton bitterly opposed. The two men never reconciled.

The names of the two Franks, Wolcott and Canton, would be forever associated in the history of the Johnson County Cattle War, but anyone so unfortunate as to read the freakish writing of prolific crime "historian" Jay Roberts Nash would find the names linked in the preposterous statement that "the Red Sash Gang," a "notorious band of rustlers and killers" in Wyoming "was headed at times by gunslinger Frank M. Canton and Major Frank Wolcott."

The Red Sash Gang, which got its name from members' practice of wearing red waist sashes to protect their clothing from oily cartridges in their loop belts, was an outlaw band headed by Charlie Taylor and "Black Henry" Smith that took advantage of the cattleman-settler turmoil in Johnson County to further its own nefarious ends. The murder of Deputy U.S. Marshal George Wellman in May 1892 was believed the work of the Red Sashes. The gang was anathema to Canton and Wolcott, of course, and the names of many of its members, including those of Taylor and Smith, appeared on the invaders' death list. (Something about the name "Red Sash Gang" seems to trigger a nonsensical response in those who distort western history. Screenwriters for the movie *Tombstone* magically moved the distinctive red outlaw sashes back a decade in time and a thousand miles in distance to place them around the waists of the "cow-boys" of Cochise County, Arizona, the sworn enemies of Wyatt Earp.)

American Heritage center, University of Wyoming

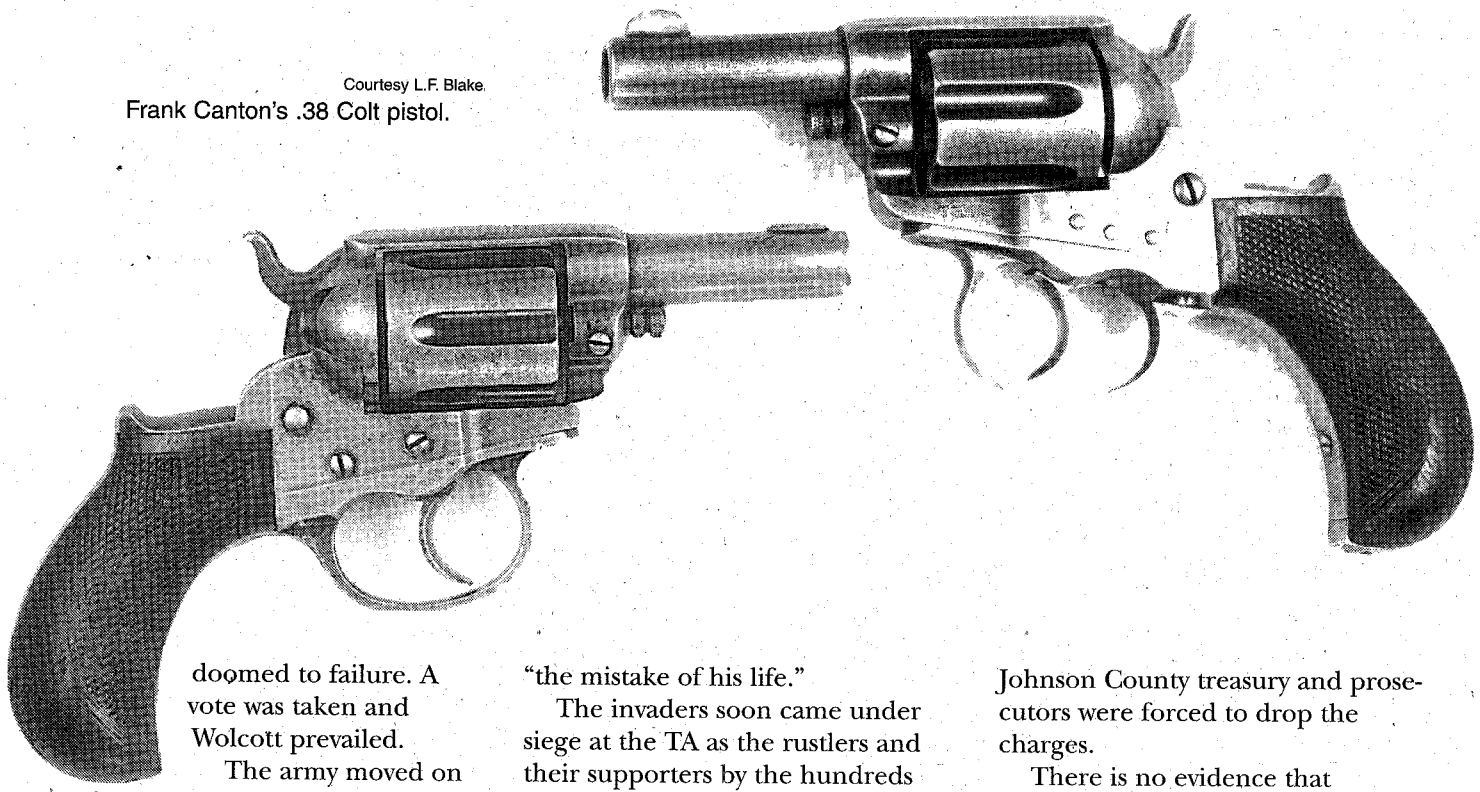
General Frank Canton.

The Wyoming cattlemen's invading army, which set out from Cheyenne for Casper by special train on April 5, 1892, had the express purpose of killing or driving from Wyoming all those they blamed for rustling their stock. The force numbered about fifty men and was composed of three groups. Ranch owners, foremen, and managers were headed by Major Wolcott. Frank Canton, former head of the Detective Bureau of the WSGA, led a group of range detectives and inspectors. Tom Smith, another former WSGA detective, was in charge of a band of mercenary gunfighters he had recruited in Texas.

Only hours into the trip, Wolcott and Canton clashed, a portent of things to come. Canton entered the baggage car where Wolcott was directing the arrangement of supplies. The major ordered him out in a tone Canton resented. Sharp words were exchanged. As Billy Irvine, one of the ranchers, recalls, "This was the start of a bitter feeling between the two which gave us considerable trouble later."

At Casper the invaders unloaded and on horseback continued on toward Buffalo, the rustler headquarters in Johnson County. When they received a report that some of the rustlers were at a cabin on the nearby KC ranch, disagreement broke out over a course of action. Wolcott wanted to mount an immediate attack on the cabin, while Canton argued with vehemence that the cattlemen's only hope for success was to push on to Buffalo and take it by surprise. If a single man at the KC escaped to alert the enemy at Buffalo, he said, the expedition was

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Courtesy L.F. Blake.
Frank Canton's .38 Colt pistol.

doomed to failure. A vote was taken and Wolcott prevailed.

The army moved on to the KC cabin and the memorable battle with Nate Champion and Nick Ray. Both rustlers were killed, but Champion's gallant fight against fifty-to-one odds delayed the invaders an entire day and allowed a rangeland Paul Revere to alert Buffalo and the countryside of the invasion, just as Canton had predicted.

As the invaders approached Buffalo they were met by a supporter who excitedly told them that the town was mobilized and they should fall back to the TA ranch quarters, fourteen miles to the south. Another debate ensued. According to Sam T. Clover, a Chicago newspaperman who accompanied the expedition, Canton, who had been "morose" ever since his advice had been rejected in the KC decision, now strongly urged an attack on the town, and was supported by Tom Smith and others. But again the majority of the ranchers were swayed by the arguments of Wolcott, who favored a retreat to the TA, and the invaders turned back. Cattleman Fred Hesse, who supported Canton in the argument, was so irate he called Wolcott "a bloody block-headed dutchman." In his memoirs Canton simply said that with his decision Wolcott made "the mistake of his life."

The invaders soon came under siege at the TA as the rustlers and their supporters by the hundreds converged on the hills around the ranch buildings. The fight went on for three days. The rustlers seemed on the verge of overwhelming the invaders when, just like in the movies, a cavalry unit from nearby Fort McKinney arrived to bring a halt to hostilities. Members of the invading army were arrested and taken to the fort where they were held, more for their protection than incarceration. They were later moved to Fort Russell, near Cheyenne, and allowed to move about freely while they awaited trial for the killing of Champion and Ray.

In a photograph of the entire group taken at this time Frank Wolcott can be seen standing immediately behind Frank Canton, who is seated.

The Johnson County Invaders were defended by the best legal minds in Wyoming, led by Willis Van Devanter, later a justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Van Devanter also headed the defense team for Canton, who had separate murder charges pending in Johnson County. The lawyers carried on a campaign of delay which eventually was successful in both cases. The delays and responses to legal maneuvering exhausted the Johnson County treasury and prosecutors were forced to drop the charges.

There is no evidence that Wolcott and Canton were ever friendly, or associated in any way, after the bitter strategy disagreements of the invasion. Wolcott lived quietly, dropping out of the public eye after playing his part in the widely publicized Johnson County War. He resided in Douglas and Sheridan until 1894, when he moved to Nebraska to become general agent at the Omaha stockyards. He lived in Grand Island and Lincoln from 1900 until his death in Denver on April 30, 1910.

Frank Canton's celebrity in the West was only beginning, however. After a short residence in Nebraska City, Nebraska, where one of his influential rancher friends got him a position as superintendent of a packing company, he returned to law enforcement, taking a job as under sheriff of a new county in Oklahoma Territory and a commission as deputy U.S. marshal. Obtaining a pardon for his crimes in Texas as Joe Horner, he went on to a remarkable career as an officer of the law in Oklahoma and Alaska. In 1907 he was appointed adjutant general of the new state of Oklahoma, commanding the National Guard. He served in this capacity under three governors, and retired in 1916 as a major gen-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Courtesy L.F. Blake

Frank Wolcott's United States marshal badge. The back is inscribed, "Yours, Sweet Callie, 1872."

eral. When he died at Edmond, Oklahoma, on September 27, 1927, his body was taken to Oklahoma City where, fitted out in a general's dress uniform, it lay in state in the capitol building in a flag-covered casket flanked by an honor guard.

One wonders if Frank Wolcott, still called "Major" in his declining years in Nebraska, was aware the man with whom he clashed over tactics during the disastrous Johnson County invasion came to out-rank him, and, had they met, he would have had to address as "General."

It is doubtful that Canton, in his work as a lawman, ever carried the pistol Wolcott had given him. In the two recorded instances in which he engaged men in handgun combat, he employed other weapons.

In October 1894, Canton shot a man named Lon McCool at Pawnee, Oklahoma, using, as he later wrote, "a heavy pocket derringer..., a forty-one caliber Colt." He shot McCool in the forehead, just over the left eye, but the bullet glanced off, encircled the skull under the skin, and emerged in the back of the head. McCool was unconscious for twelve hours, but recovered. In disgust Canton threw the derringer away and never carried another.

In November 1896, Canton shot and killed an old enemy, Bee Dunn, at Pawnee. In his account of the incident, he said he used "a forty-five caliber Colt's revolver." Again he shot his adversary in the head, "hitting him in the center of his forehead about one-half inch above the brim of this derby hat and killing him instantly."

In his extensive autobiographical writings, Canton never mentioned the .38-caliber, double-action Colt Wolcott had given him. Where it was from the time Wolcott made his presentation until the 1930s is not known.

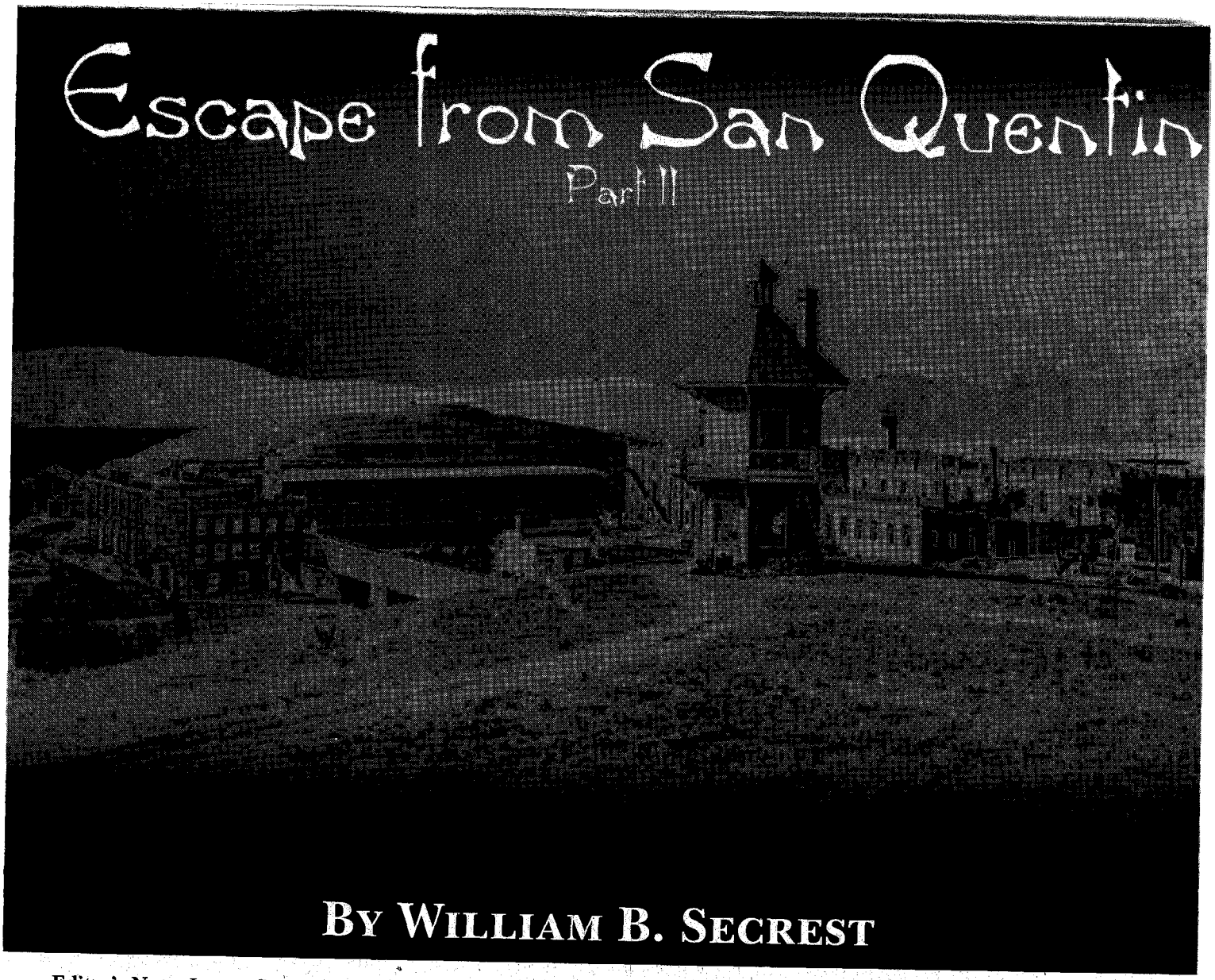
A man named Hugh Stewart came into possession of the gun some time before World War II when he became a deputy sheriff and a friend, a farmer near Caldwell, Kansas, presented it to him as a gift. The pistol came with a holster in which were nail holes. For many years, the farmer said, he kept the pistol "nailed to a post in his barn where it would be handy." Stewart never used the weapon on duty because a more experienced deputy told him it "was too old and not safe to shoot, and...hung up now and then." The pistol also was chambered for "short shells," not the .38 specials to which he had access.

Stewart knew nothing of the weapon's history. He remembered hearing of Frank Canton's exploits as an officer in early Oklahoma, but had not idea who F. Wolcott was. Some years later J.M. Davis, owner of the famous gun collection housed in his Mason Hotel at Claremore, Oklahoma, approached Stewart and offered him sixty-five dollars for it, but he declined, figuring it was worth more than that. In 1968 he sold the revolver to California collector Robert Vaughn Bell, who documented its manufacturing and initial sales history in correspondence with Colt Industries. The current owners, L.F. and Jan Blake, later acquired the pistol and also Wolcott's elaborate U.S. marshal badge, which makes an interesting accessory to the historic weapon.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Escape from San Quentin

Part II



By William B. Secrest

Editor's Note: In our first installment (March 1999, *True West*), author Secrest outlined the development of the San Quentin penitentiary and the many early escapes and attempted escapes. Under the eye of founding warden James Madison Estell, the most notorious escape occurred in December 1854. After another episode, the embarrassed and politically ruined Estell sold his contract with the prison to John F. McCauley in May 1857. But the largest escape from San Quentin was yet to come.

In September 1857 the San Jose *Tribune* published some eye-opening data on the penitentiary at Point San Quentin:

> According to the report of John C. Gordon, Superintendent of the State Prison, the total number of convicts that escaped from the institution from April, 1856, to August 31st, 1857, is one hundred and eleven! Retaken and brought back during the same period, thirty-five! Still at large, seventy-six! The whole number of convicts now in prison is five hundred. The State Prison is supposed to be a place in which convicts can be safely kept; but this is a fallacious idea, as the figures most conclusively show.

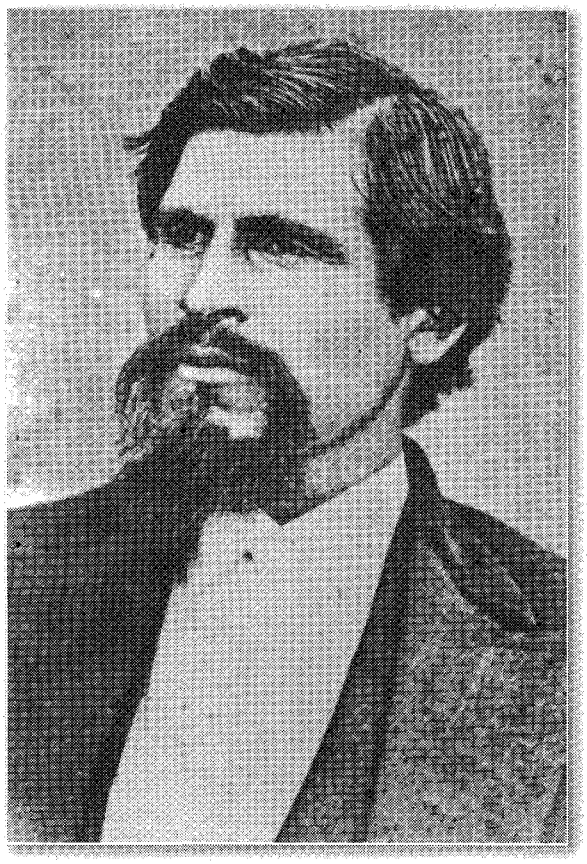
These constant escapes were bound to make the guards nervous, and it wasn't surprising when they overreacted. At midday on November 5, 1857, a group of prisoners were unloading wood from a schooner opposite guard post No. 10. When partially unloaded, the boat overseer ordered the convicts to move the craft forward to facilitate their work. As they pushed the boat off from the dock, the guard at post No. 10 thought they were attempting an escape. After yelling several times, the guard fired his cannon, filled with grape and canister. The slaughter was terrible, three men being killed outright, while some six others were wounded.

The prisoners stated they had not heard the warnings and were only doing as they had been ordered. Superintendent Gordon seemed to think they must have heard the warnings, but the convicts were confused about whether to obey their overseer or the guard. By the time a coroner's jury was convened on November 13, two more convicts had died. It was ruled that there was no criminal intent in the killings, and the guard was absolved of any blame.

Warden John F. McCauley's reign

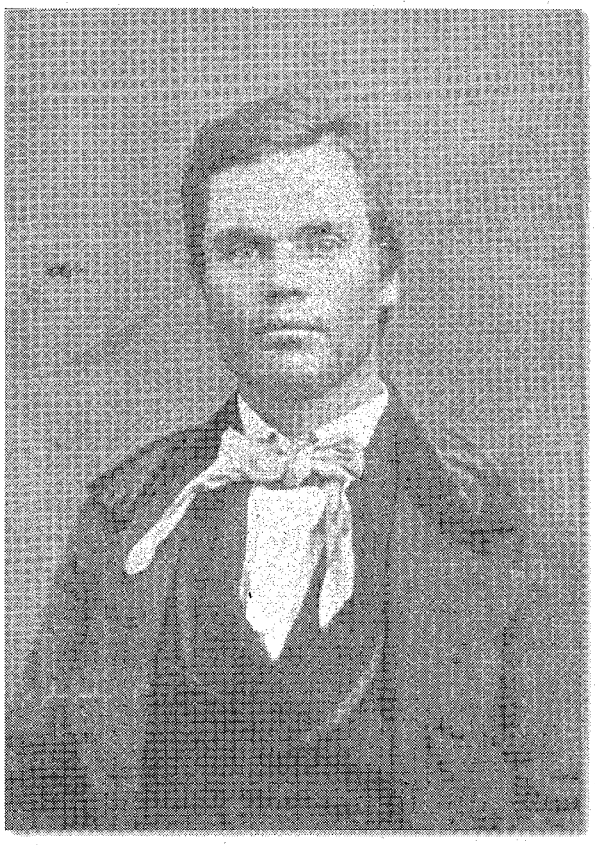
LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Wells, Fargo History Room



Left: Tiburcio Vasquez spent much time in San Quentin. He escaped in 1859, but was soon recaptured.

Right: William "Pacing Bill" Scott, a Sacramento convict, was one of the principals in the Orlinski break of 1859. He was recaptured and died in San Quentin in 1862.



Author's Collection

at San Quentin quickly threatened to outdo even the excesses of James Estell. Besides pocketing earnings from the brickyard and hiring out his convicts to build roads and work for local farmers, McCauley turned a profit in other ways. Although his lease agreement mandated prisoners be adequately housed, clothed, and fed, an 1859 inspection committee found outrageous violations were taking place:

> The committee...found on the nineteenth of January, the evening of their arrival at the prison, some one hundred and twenty-five prisoners entirely barefoot, and quite a number with nothing more than old gunny-sacks or pieces of blankets tied around their feet, none having anything in the shape of socks furnished them by the lessee...
>
> The general clothing of the prisoners seems too scant for winter weather....Appears to be the last remains of what was worn there by them, now in such a tattered, torn, forbidding, and filthy condition, that the commonest street beggars...by comparison, have the appearance of newly Persian clad gentlemen. The bedding... Seemed insufficient to protect them from absolute suffering from cold. The cells being six feet by ten, [had] two shelves on each side, about two feet each in width, upon which is a kind of straw mattress, and one coarse, shaggy, double blanket....Many of the blankets are torn and partially gone, so that to prevent absolute suffering from cold, they are compelled to sleep with their day clothing on....The lice being so plentiful, as to be seen crawling about the so-called bed and bedding....The stench issuing from the room, when opened in the morning, will have to be imagined, as a description is impossible.

Naturally, the proclivity to escape from such a place was an overriding concern of many prisoners.

Despite the austerity of the administration, a new brick building housing more cellblocks was constructed in late 1858. It was three stories high, with seven cells along each floor on each side. For some reason a collection of the most desperate convicts in the prison were placed in this new building. Alexander Orlinski, a notorious burglar, was there, along with "Pacing Bill" Scott, a robber; Jim Ivy, a horse thief and burglar; and eleven others. Heavy brick walls separated all the cells and there was no way for the inmates to communicate. Joseph A. Sterritt, a burglar doing a fifteen-year sentence, recalled there was little planning to the break that took place on the night of May 21, 1859:

> My cell-mate, Lawrence, had been unwell for several days owing to the ill-treatment received at the hands of the authorities and the scarcity of food, and he was restless and could not sleep. About the hour of midnight...Lawrence awakened me and told me to listen; I did so and heard a slight scratching sound against the wall which divided us from No. 6. I remarked that it was a rat; the sound continued, and presently a small piece of mortar dropped on the floor of our cell. Lawrence whispered that someone was breaking through.... In a few

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Author's Collection

Notice in the San Francisco *Daily Alta California* describing the May 1859 San Quentin escape attempt. Recreated below for clarity.

ESCAPED FROM THE STATE PRISON

On the Night of the 21st of May, 1859,

FOURTEEN PRISONERS,

viz:

JOSEPH A. STERRITT,
THOMAS LAWRENCE,
LOUIS BOWMAN,
HENRY THOMPSON,
JAMES DOALAN,
JAMES GARVIN,
ALEX. ORLINSKI,
THOS. GALLAGHER,
S. D. THOMPSON,
THOMAS LYNCH,

WM. SCOTT, alias "Pacing Bill," alias "William Gadson,"
JNO. F. LIVINGSTON, alias "Wm. Freeman."
JAS. CURRY, alias "James Ivy."
COLLIN DOUGLASS, alias "Scotty."

DESCRIPTION:

JOSEPH A. STERRITT—Virginian, from San Francisco; 24 years of age; gas fitter; 15 years, grand larceny. Height 5 feet 7; light complexion; dark blue eyes; brown hair; sharp features and large nose; E. V. K., with a heart and an arrow, on left arm.

THOMAS LYNCH—Ireland; 24 years of age; Yuba county; 3 years; (old convict); 5 feet 10¾; light complexion; light eyes; light hair; full features; stout built. Bracelet, in ink, on each wrist.

THOMAS LAWRENCE—Pennsylvania; 22 years of age; sailor; from Stanislaus county; grand larceny; 3½ years; 5 feet 7¾; dark complexion; grey eyes; auburn hair.

WILLIAM SCOTT—Pacing Bill—Kentucky; 29 years of age; from Sacramento county; robbery; 14 years; 5 feet 10½; light complexion; grey eyes; brown hair; features broad; high cheek bones; ears small; stoutly built.

LOUIS BOWMAN—German; 22 years of age; from Sacramento county; false personation; 5 years; 5 feet 4¾; light complexion; hazel eyes and brown hair; (his second escape).

HENRY THOMPSON—Sweden; 23 years of age; from Sacramento county; grand larceny; 14 years; 5 feet 8½; fair complexion; light grey eyes; light brown hair; broad features; nose slightly turned up; lips compressed.

JAMES DOALAN—Louisiana; 23 years of age; from Napa county; grand larceny; 6 years; 5 feet 6¾; light complexion; blue eyes and brown hair; sharp features.

JOHN F. LIVINGSTON—New York; 30 years of age; from Eldorado county; grand larceny; 5 years; 5 feet 11½; light complexion; blue eyes; light hair; full features; prominent nose; stoutly built.

JAMES GARVIN—Arkansas; 22 years of age; from Del Norte county; robbery; 20 years; 5 feet 9½; dark complexion; blue eyes; dark hair; round face; sharp nose; freckled.

JAMES CURRY, alias "Ivy"—Tennessee; 29 years of age; from Amador county; grand larceny and breaking jail; 7 years; 5 feet 11½; dark complexion; grey eyes; black hair; 3 moles on right side of his face.

ALEX. ORLINSKI—Poland; 50 years of age; from San Francisco; grand larceny, etc.; 15 years; 5 feet 7; dark complexion; hazel eyes; dark hair; large nose; moles on right side of face, under left eye and on left jaw; nervous twitching in eyelids.

THOMAS GALLAGHER—Ireland; 25 years of age; from San Francisco; manslaughter; 8 years; sailor; 5 feet 7¼; dark complexion; hazel eyes; dark hair; ink marks all over his body.

COLLIN DOUGLASS, alias "Scotty"—Scotland; 26 years of age; from Sacramento county; burglary; 5 years; 5 feet 7¾, light complexion, blue eyes and dark hair, high cheek bones and large ears.

S. D. THOMPSON—Illinois; 24 years of age; from Amador county; intent to rob; 10 years; 5 feet 10½, light complexion, blue eyes, light hair.

ONE UNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

Will be paid by me for the apprehension and delivery at the State Prison of each one of the above named convicts.

JOHN F. McCAULEY.

May 22, 1859. my23-7

ESCAPED FROM THE STATE PRISON

On the Night of the 21st of May, 1859,
FOURTEEN PRISONERS,
viz

JOSEPH A. STERRITT,
THOMAS LAWRENCE,
LOUIS BOWMAN,
HENRY THOMPSON,
JAMES DOALAN,
JAMES GARVIN,
ALEX. ORLINSKI,
THOS. GALLAGHER,
S.D. THOMPSON,
THOMAS LYNCH,

WM. SCOTT, alias "Pacing Bill," alias "William Gadson,"
JNO. F. LIVINGSTON, alias "Wm. Freeman,"
JAS. CURRY, alias "James Ivy,"
COLLIN DOUGLASS, alias "Scotty."

DESCRIPTION:

JOSEPH A. STERRITT—Virginian, from San Francisco; 24 years of age; gas fitter; 15 years, grand larceny, Height 5 feet 7; light complexion; dark blue eyes; brown hair; sharp features and large nose; E.V.K., with a heart and an arrow, on left arm.

THOMAS LYNCH—Ireland; 24 years of age; Yuba county; 3 years; (old convict); 5 feet 10¾; light complexion; light eyes; light hair; full features; stout built. Bracelet, in ink, on each wrist.

THOMAS LAWRENCE—Pennsylvania; 22 years of age; sailor; from Stanislaus county; grand larceny; 3½ years; 5 feet 7¾; dark complexion; grey eyes; auburn hair.

WILLIAM SCOTT—Pacing Bill—Kentucky; 29 years of age; from Sacramento county; robbery; 14 years; 5 feet 10½; light complexion; grey eyes; brown hair; features broad; high cheek bones; ears small; stoutly built.

LOUIS BOWMAN—German; 22 years of age; from Sacramento county; false personation; 5 years; 5 feet 4¾; light complexion; hazel eyes and brown hair; (his second escape).

HENRY THOMPSON—Sweden; 23 years of age; from Sacramento county; grand larceny; 14 years; 5 feet 8½; fair complexion; light grey eyes; light brown hair; broad features; nose slightly turned up; lips compressed.

JAMES DOALAN—Louisiana; 23 years of age; from Napa county; grand larceny; 6 years; 5 feet 6¾; light complexion; blue eyes and brown hair; sharp features.

JOHN F. LIVINGSTON—New York; 30 years of age; from Eldorado county; grand larceny; 5 years; 5 feet 11½; light complexion; blue eyes; light hair; full features; prominent nose; stoutly built.

JAMES GARVIN—Arkansas; 22 years of age; from Del Norte county; robbery; 20 years; 5 feet 9½; dark complexion; blue eyes; dark hair; round face; sharp nose; freckled.

JAMES CURRY, alias "Ivy"—Tennessee; 29 years of age; from Amador county; grand larceny and breaking jail; 7 years; 5 feet 11½; dark complexion; grey eyes; black hair; 3 moles on right side of his face.

ALEX. ORLINSKI—Poland; 50 years of age; from San Francisco; grand larceny, etc.; 15 years; 5 feet 7; dark complexion; hazel eyes; dark hair; large nose; moles on right side of face, under left eye and on left jaw; nervous twitching in eyelids.

THOMAS GALLAGHER—Ireland, 25 years of age; from San Francisco; manslaughter; 8 years; sailor; 5 feet 7¼; dark complexion; hazel eyes; dark hair; ink marks all over his body.

COLLIN DOUGLASS, alias "Scotty"—Scotland; 26 years of age; from Sacramento county; burglary; 5 years; 5 feet 7¾; light complexion, blue eyes and dark hair, high cheek bones and large ears.

S. D. THOMPSON—Illinois; 24 years of age; from Amador county; intent to rob; 10 years; 5 feet 10½; light complexion, blue eyes, light hair.

ONE UNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

Will be paid by me for the apprehension and delivery at the State Prison of each one of the above named convicts.

JOHN F. McCAULEY.

May 22, 1859. my23-7

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

moments a brick was moved and Lynch from the other cell said in a low tone, "We are going out; get ready."

That night the convicts dug through the walls separating all seven of the cells on that particular floor. By four in the morning all the brick partitions had been burrowed through, including the outside wall. A blanket rope was now lowered some twelve feet into an adjoining blacksmith shop. Quickly, the convicts shimmied down to ground level. As a prisoner named Gallagher started his descent, the "rope" broke, sending him crashing to the ground. Another rope was prepared and soon all were out of the building and into the prison yard.

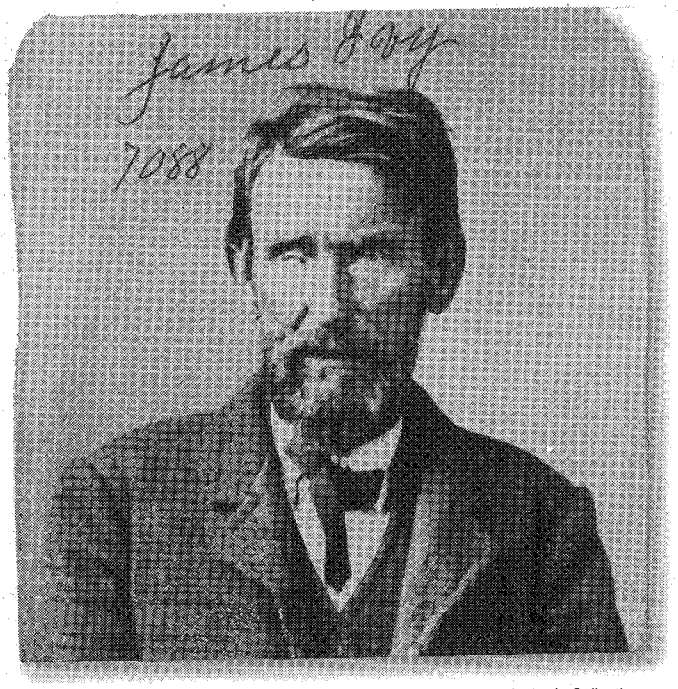
Orlinski, Ivy, and several others had been first out, and the second group found where they had placed a long plank against the outside wall. Once on top of the wall no sentries could be seen and they spotted a rope tied to a sentry box. All dropped quietly to the ground and ran for the safety of the hills. Orlinski's group had disappeared, but the second group, six convicts, stuck together for a time. They halted near a farmhouse and convicts Bowman and Douglas volunteered to try and obtain an axe to cut their shackles.

When the two never returned, the others debated what to do. When Tom Lynch thought he saw a light at the prison, he and a convict named Thompson took off running, leaving Joe Sterritt and Pacing Bill to themselves.

"Sterritt had got separated from his chum, Lawrence," commented Pacing Bill, "and I had lost my cellmate, Bowman, so we agreed to stand by each other to the last. Sterritt could walk much faster than I could, and might have left me if he wished, but he would not desert me. We kept on toward the base of the mountain...." After several close calls with searching guards, the two convicts managed to steal a boat and made their way across the bay to San Francisco. The two were desperately hungry by now. It was Tuesday morning and their last meal had been Saturday at the prison. While deliberating their next move in a San Francisco alley, the convicts were seized by a group of suspicious citizens and turned over to the police. They were glad to get a good meal at the station house, but were not anxious to return to prison knowing what was in store for them. Of the fourteen convicts who escaped that night, seven were recaptured. Tom Lynch was abandoned and died when he couldn't keep up, but the rest made good their escape. McCauley ran a large display ad in the San Francisco *Herald* listing names and descriptions of the escaped convicts, and offering $100 for each upon their delivery at the state prison. No one went out of their way to capture anyone, however, since McCauley had already stated he would pay no more rewards for escaped prisoners. As for tunneling out of the cells and building, Pacing Bill Scott commented:

> As I looked at the work we had accomplished in a few hours, I could hardly realize it; it was like a dream.
>
> But the partition walls of the cells were miserably constructed; the mortar was soft and made of bad lime. I could scrape it out with my finger....The man who superintended that work ought to have been the first one confined in the cells.

And this was no spiteful remark of a convict trying to cause trouble. Joseph O'Connor, the contractor, anxious to distance himself from such charges, blamed the prison authorities, noting that "the walls were damp and green, not having had sufficient time for the work to set or the mortar to take bond. In fact, the building was erected in the depth of winter and in the rainy season...." O'Connor further accused officials of allowing the cell partition walls to be only a foot thick, when plans called for sixteen inches. The building walls, too, were only two feet thick, while the plans called for three-foot dimensions. It was yet another indication of prison authorities' neglect of their responsibilities.



Author's Collection

Jim Ivy was part of the Orlinski break of 1859. He first entered San Quentin in 1854 and died in Folsom after spending some thirty-five years in California prisons.

Another break was quick to follow. On the afternoon of June 25, 1859, the lower gate was opened and the brickyard crew, mostly short-term Mexicans and Indians, were being counted out by two guards. The brickyard was just across the road from the walls, and just as some 150 convicts had been turned out, a group of about fifty prisoners slammed the gate and seized the two guards as hostages. Prodding guards George Lee and John Spell ahead with homemade knives, the escaping convicts moved rapidly up the road leading to Corte Madera Creek.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Guards on the walls hesitated to shoot because of the hostages. Assuming the brickyard crew were all in on the plot, the guards blazed away at them even as they fell on their knees and screamed that they were not escaping. Cannon and rifle fire killed one man and wounded several others.

Under the leadership of a desperado named Francisco Lulio, alias "Acapulco," the convicts rushed down with the hostages. Spell could not keep up and was left behind, but Lee was rushed on with his hands tied. They had gotten about three miles from the prison when the horse guards swooped down and opened fire. Lulio tried to stab Lee but caught a shotgun blast in the face and collapsed in a bloody heap. The convicts scattered into the surrounding hills and gulches as the guards began rounding them up.

By the end of the day, three convicts had been killed and seven wounded. Nine of the fugitives were retaken, while twenty-eight remained at large. The notorious Tiburcio Vasquez made a successful getaway with one Jesus Mendosa, but both were recaptured the following month when they stole some horses in the gold rush country. Lulio's body was carried back to the prison for burial, but he was found to be still alive. He lost an eye, but recovered from his wounds to participate in even more escapes.

James Estell sold his interest in the McCauley contract in January of 1859 and died a few months later. McCauley still fought to maintain his prison empire, which was making him rich at the expense of the prisoners and the state. When he was finally forced out in August 1860, it was with a goodly amount of settlement money from the legislature and loot from his exploitation of his position. His convict charges never learned from him that crime didn't pay. He retired to a Sacramento County farm and made even more money. He died in 1896 at the age of seventy-seven.

The state now had control of the prison as it should have, maintained critics, from the start. The state lieutenant governor was warden, with a board of directors and other safeguards firmly in place. Although private abuses had been traded in for the patronage system, the prison now seemed to have set sail on a steady course. But, as might be suspected, the only steady things were chicanery and fraud. Too, penitentiaries would never be a happy place and the bloody, mass escapes continued.

Most of the guards and officials had been replaced after Governor Leland Stanford was elected in late 1861. Lieutenant Governor John F. Chellis was ex-officio warden, but his deputy pretty much ran the prison. Chellis, a heavy-set politician and sawmill operator, generally visited the prison often enough to keep his $10 a day salary as comfortable as possible. This was outside of his $75 a month salary as a prison director and didn't include his free house, food, and horse allowance.

Chellis had just retired to his office, after lunch, on the afternoon of July 22, 1862. At twelve-thirty the rear gate was opened and a group of prisoners began filing out to return to their jobs in the brickyard. As a trusty kept tally of the convicts, ten of them broke away and ran back into the yard, heading for Chellis' office. There were shouts from guards on the wall, but they couldn't get a bead on the swift-moving prisoners who disap-

Author's Collection

The big San Quentin break of June 25, 1859. Originally published in the *California Police Gazette*, July 2, 1859.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

peared into the headquarters building.

As the convicts burst into Chellis' office and seized him, other rebels grabbed gatekeeper Cornelius "Con" Murphy and demanded his keys. Murphy refused and was swinging his ring of keys as a weapon when the others appeared with Chellis in tow. The warden was forced to order Murphy to give up his keys, but he still refused and was beaten and kicked mercilessly before they were taken from him.

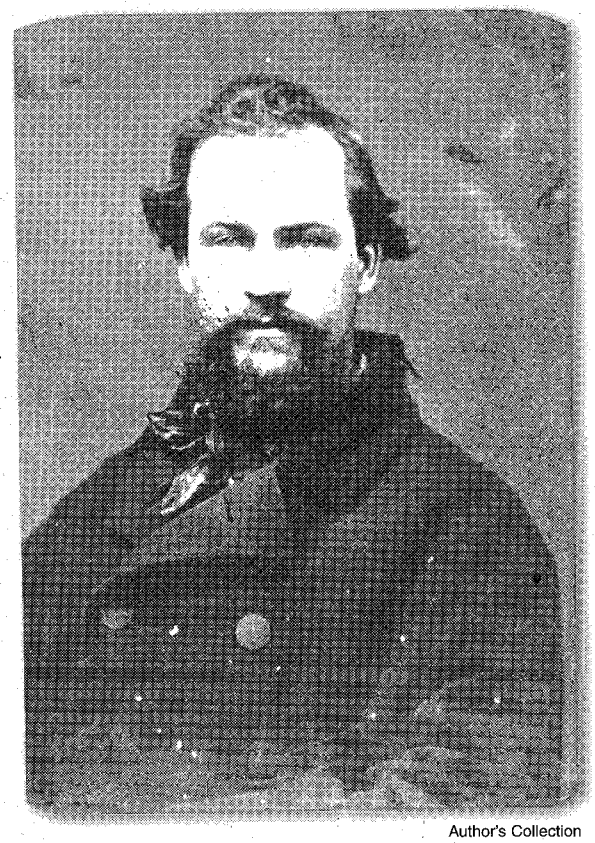
Another group of convicts streamed into the armory where they hoped to find weapons and the whipping master, Edward Vanderlip. They were disappointed on both counts. Only one loaded pistol was found, while Vanderlip was being hidden in the tailor shop by Mike Brannigan, a Sacramento hack driver and convicted rapist.

Bursting through the outer gate with Chellis in tow, the convicts began shouting as they were joined by several hundred other prisoners who had streamed from the workshops and other buildings. "Freedom," they shouted while making their way toward the nearest guardpost. Chellis was compelled to call out for the guard to hold their fire or he would be killed. Guard Tom Watson carefully fired his six-pound cannon at the approaching mob, aiming for the rear ranks and away from the vicinity of the warden. He was quickly overwhelmed and both he and his cannon were hurled over an embankment. Prodding Chellis before them with crude knives, the convicts headed for the hills as a trusty named Miller rode to give the alarm in nearby San Rafael.

A dozen convicts took advantage of the turmoil to rush to the brickyard wharf and seize the sloop, *Pike County*. They cut the lines and pushed off, but it was low tide and the craft hung up on a mud bank. As frantic efforts were made to free the boat, guards opened fire and several convicts toppled into the shallow water. The others quickly surrendered.

At the Brevier farmhouse the main body of convicts demanded bread and milk, then took a horse for Chellis to ride. He refused to do so, however, and the fugitives moved on. Meanwhile, some of the guards had rallied and approached on horseback, picking off several convicts in the rear ranks.

Pressing on to the Ross ranch, about four miles from the prison, the convicts and their hostage had no sooner crossed through a muddy slough when Chellis collapsed and refused to go farther. Abandoning him, the convicts moved on, only to be confronted by a mounted sheriff's posse from San Rafael. With guards now rapidly closing in on their rear and the posse confronting them, the convicts quickly scattered and were shot or run down and captured. By eight o'clock that evening, a long line of dejected prisoners was walking toward the prison. A muster call in the yard indicated some thirty-three fugitives were still missing.



Author's Collection

Charles Mortimer was in San Quentin during the Chellis break of 1862 and wrote of it in his autobiography. He was hanged in 1873 for a Sacramento murder.

News of the break quickly reached San Francisco, and Governor Stanford ordered out a detachment of Presidio troops to the scene. San Francisco Police Chief Martin Burke, along with Detective Captain Isaiah Lees and a contingent of police officers, reporters, and others, went along with the troops aboard the steamer *Clinton*. By the time they tied up at the prison wharf, however, the outbreak had been quelled.

"I saw the whole thing from a front window," noted convict Charles Mortimer. "I did not join in the escapade because I was a short timer; besides, in going from the store to the gate I would have been a fair mark for half a dozen guards....For the next two weeks the groans and cries of the wounded and dying could be heard day and night."

Casualties were truly appalling. Four convicts had been killed outright, while three others died later. Thirty-two wounded filled the prison's small hospital.

Many of the undermanned guard staff had fled at the first sign of a break and resigned later as the convicts hooted and called them names. Chellis, too, took his lumps in the press. The San Francisco *Herald & Mirror* reported that Lieutenant Governor Chellis "gives a military reason for his ordering the guards not to fire, as he says that his base of operations was threatened, his rear in danger of being cut off, and he was compelled to resort to exterior strategy to rescue himself from the painful difficulties of his position."

In any case, an era had come to an end. The San Quentin convicts began wearing their famous striped clothes in 1865, making further problems for escaped prisoners.

Although there would be many individual escape attempts in the years to come, the last of the big San Quentin prison breaks was history.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

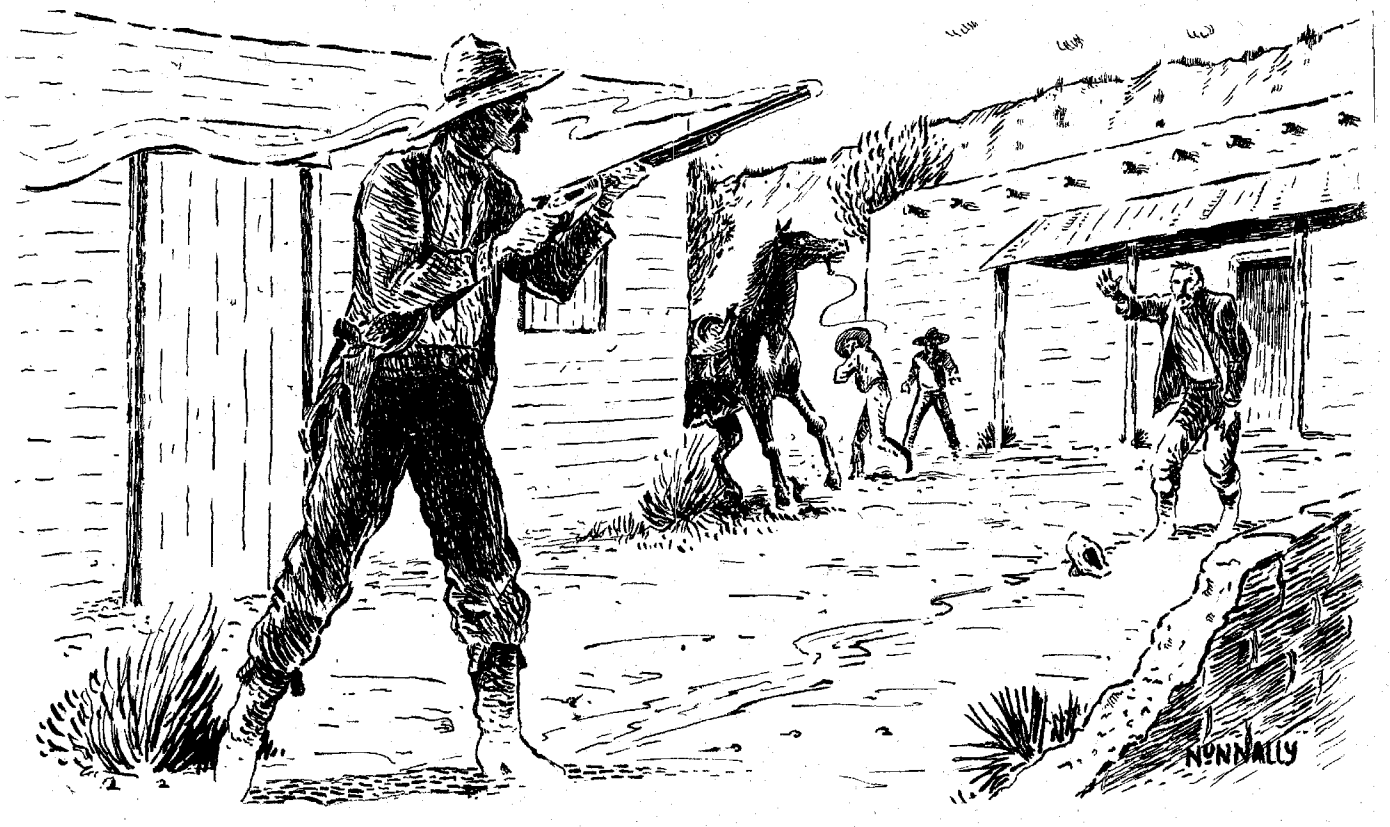
DOUBLE HANGING IN LINCOLN

By Barbara Tucker Peterson • Illustrated by Michael Nunnally

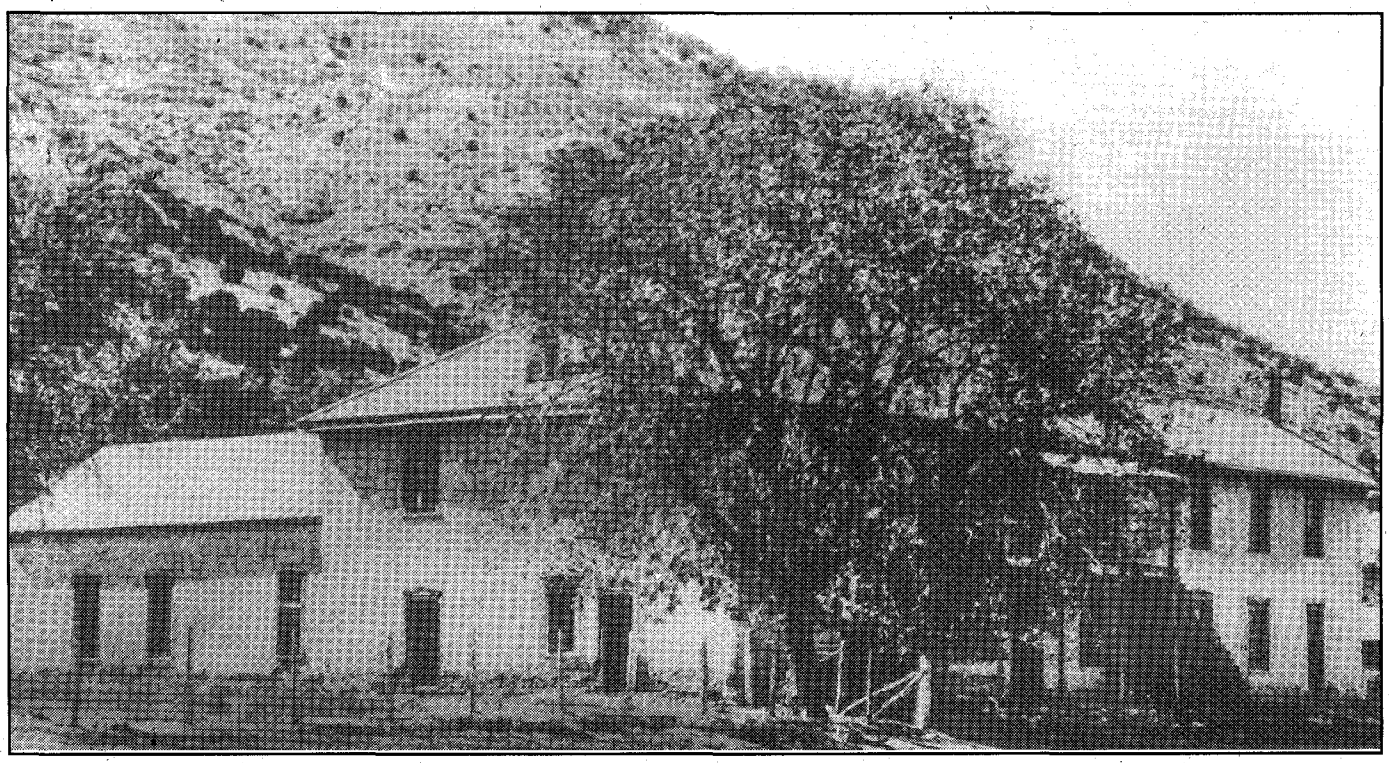
Robert Casey wasn't expecting anything unusual as he walked down the main street in Lincoln, New Mexico. It was August 1, 1875. He had merely ridden in to Lincoln from his ranch and mill on the Rio Hondo to attend a political convention. It was time to choose the new candidates for the next election. The morning session had been stormy, ending amid shouts and threats from both sides. Politics as usual in Lincoln.

After the session adjourned, Casey crossed the street to eat lunch at the Wortley Hotel with his clerk, Edmond Welch. He invited William Wilson, a drifter who had until recently been his employee, to join them. The three men split up after Casey paid the bill. He headed down the street to the Murphy store, not knowing that Wilson was hiding just east of the big store with a Winchester. When Casey was within twenty paces, Wilson stepped from his hiding place and shot him in the hip. Casey tried to escape by running around to the back of a nearby vacant house, but Wilson dodged around the other corner. When they met in the backyard, he shot Casey point blank in the face.

The shooting instantly drew a crowd. The murderer was quickly apprehended. As a correspondent to the Santa Fe *New Mexican* reported, Wilson "turned his back to a house and kept the crowd at bay,"



LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



University of Oklahoma, Western History Collection

"The Big House," built by L.G. Murphy to serve as a store and Masonic hall, eventually became Lincoln County's courthouse.

surrendering only after Sheriff Saturnino Baca had sworn in ten new deputies to protect him. Another witness, in a scathing retort to the paper, called the claim "poppycock," and said Lincoln's citizens would never tolerate a lynching. "That Wilson was in any danger unless being hugged to death by his friends those that know won't believe," he wrote. Whatever the case, Wilson was whisked away to the guardhouse at Fort Stanton for safekeeping until his trial.

While Wilson was hauled off to jail, Casey's friends carried him to a nearby house. Carlos Carvallo, the post surgeon at Fort Stanton, tried to help the wounded man, but his injuries were too severe. He died the next day. Casey's widow, unaware of the rumors already spreading through town, asked Lawrence Murphy to conduct the funeral service. Murphy had purportedly studied for the priesthood as a young man.

With the murderer safe in custody, people began to speculate about the motive for the crime. Wilson steadfastly maintained that he had killed his employer because Casey tried to cheat him out of eight dollars in back wages. Susan McSween, who never hid her dislike for the Casey family, later corroborated this, stating that "Casey hired men to work for him until he owed them a big bill, then he would run him [sic] off with a gun...."

THE CASEY FAMILY AND THEIR FRIENDS BELIEVED WILSON HAD A MORE SINISTER MOTIVE FOR THE KILLING.

The Casey family and their friends believed Wilson had a more sinister motive for the killing. Lawrence Murphy and James Dolan were partners in L.G. Murphy and Co., a mercantile firm that wielded crushing economic power in Lincoln County. At the recent political convention, they sought to extend their influence by nominating candidates who were sympathetic to their goal. Robert Casey stood in their way. As a leader of a group of citizens standing against Murphy and his allies, he openly criticized them in a fiery speech that infuriated Murphy and Dolan—dangerous men to cross. The Murphy faction was defeated by a large majority. In retaliation, it was rumored that Murphy and Dolan offered Wilson $500 to kill Casey, along with the promise to use their influence in the county to free him if he were arrested.

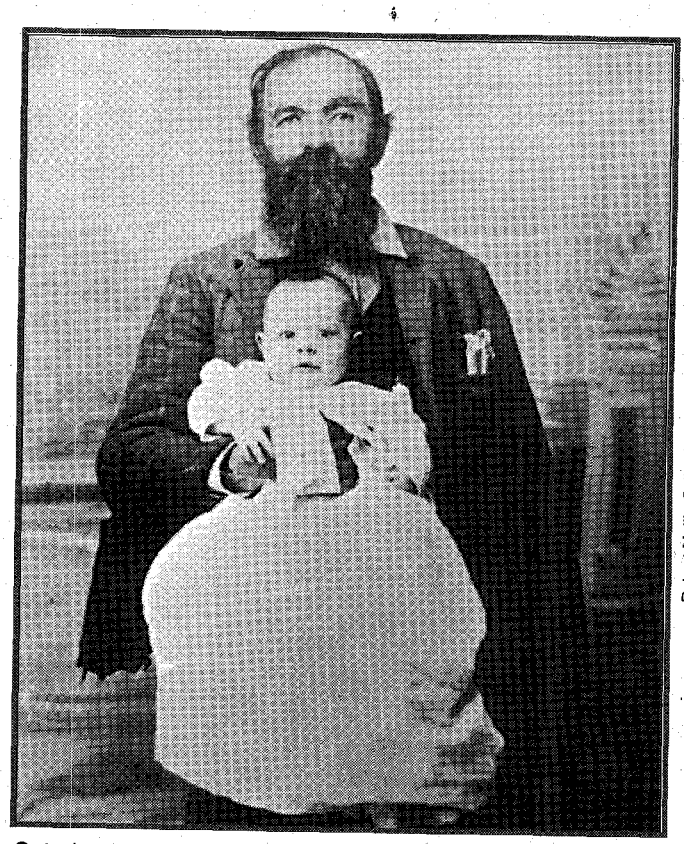
Wilson's case went before the grand jury during the October session, with William Brady as foreman. On October 11, they handed down an indictment for murder. Charles Myrick, the manager of the Wortley Hotel, was also indicted as an accessory to murder, but he had

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

left the county by this time. His role in the killing remains a mystery. Court records offer few clues. The indictment merely states that, on August 1, 1875, Myrick did "maliciously incite, move, procure, aid, hire, counsel and command" Wilson to commit the murder. Casey's son, Robert, claimed Myrick was holding an escape horse for Wilson, but lost his nerve and rode away on it. Lawrence Murphy himself gave his deposition about Myrick's disappearance, raising more questions about his involvement in the murder. He swore he had no knowledge of Myrick's whereabouts, but friends had informed him by letter that he was at the Pinal mines in Arizona. The court records also show Myrick was indicted on a charge of larceny, for stealing a rifle valued at about fifty dollars from Joseph Harvard. Myrick never returned to Lincoln, the arrest warrant could never be served, and the indictment was eventually dismissed.

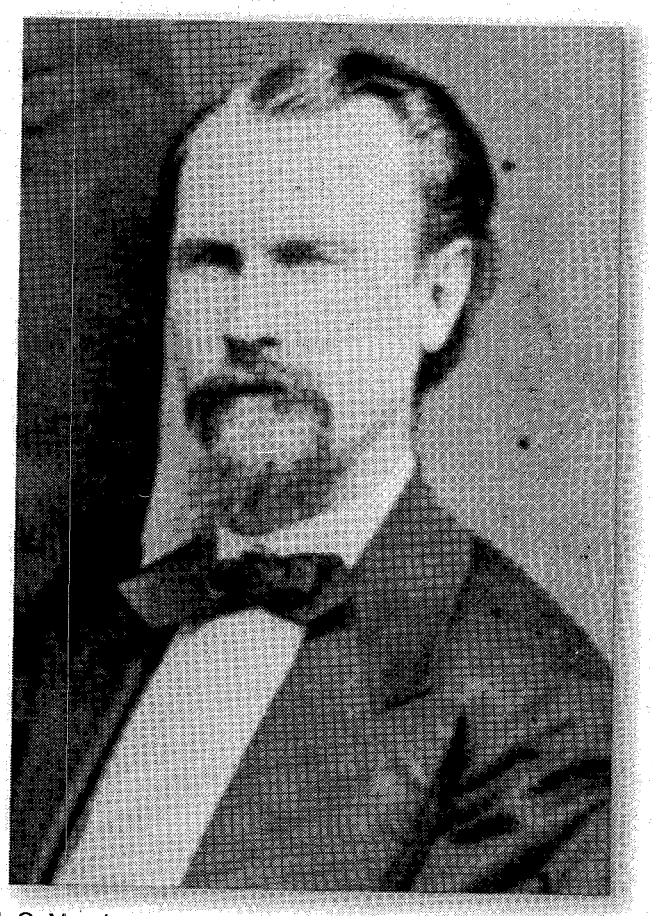
Wilson's trial commenced on October 15. He was defended by two powerhouse attorneys, William Rynerson and S.B. Newcomb. District Attorney John D. Bail and Colonel Albert J. Fountain handled the prosecution. The trial lasted a mere three days. Despite strong representation, the jury found Wilson guilty after deliberating only fifteen minutes. Judge Warren Bristol sentenced him to death and set the execution date for November 11.

As the execution date approached people wondered if Wilson would be rescued by his friends or suffer lynch mob justice at the hands of Casey's supporters. His attorneys asked Governor Samuel Axtell for a stay of execution, delaying the hanging for only a month. On Friday, December 10, citizens from around the county flocked to Lincoln to witness the hanging. Carpenters worked through the early morning hours to erect a gallows in front of the courthouse. At eleven o'clock, the prisoner was brought to Lincoln in an ambulance, surrounded by the Eighth United States Cavalry. They stopped at Sheriff Baca's house, where Wilson changed into his burial suit, purchased for him by L.G. Murphy. His escort then took him to the gallows. A large crowd had gathered and four soldiers dismounted to keep the people back. An onlooker described Wilson as appearing "calm and collected" as he shook hands with some friends in the crowd. He mounted the scaffold where Sheriff Baca, Father Lamy



Robert Mullin Collection, Nita Stewart Haley Memorial Library, Midland, Texas.

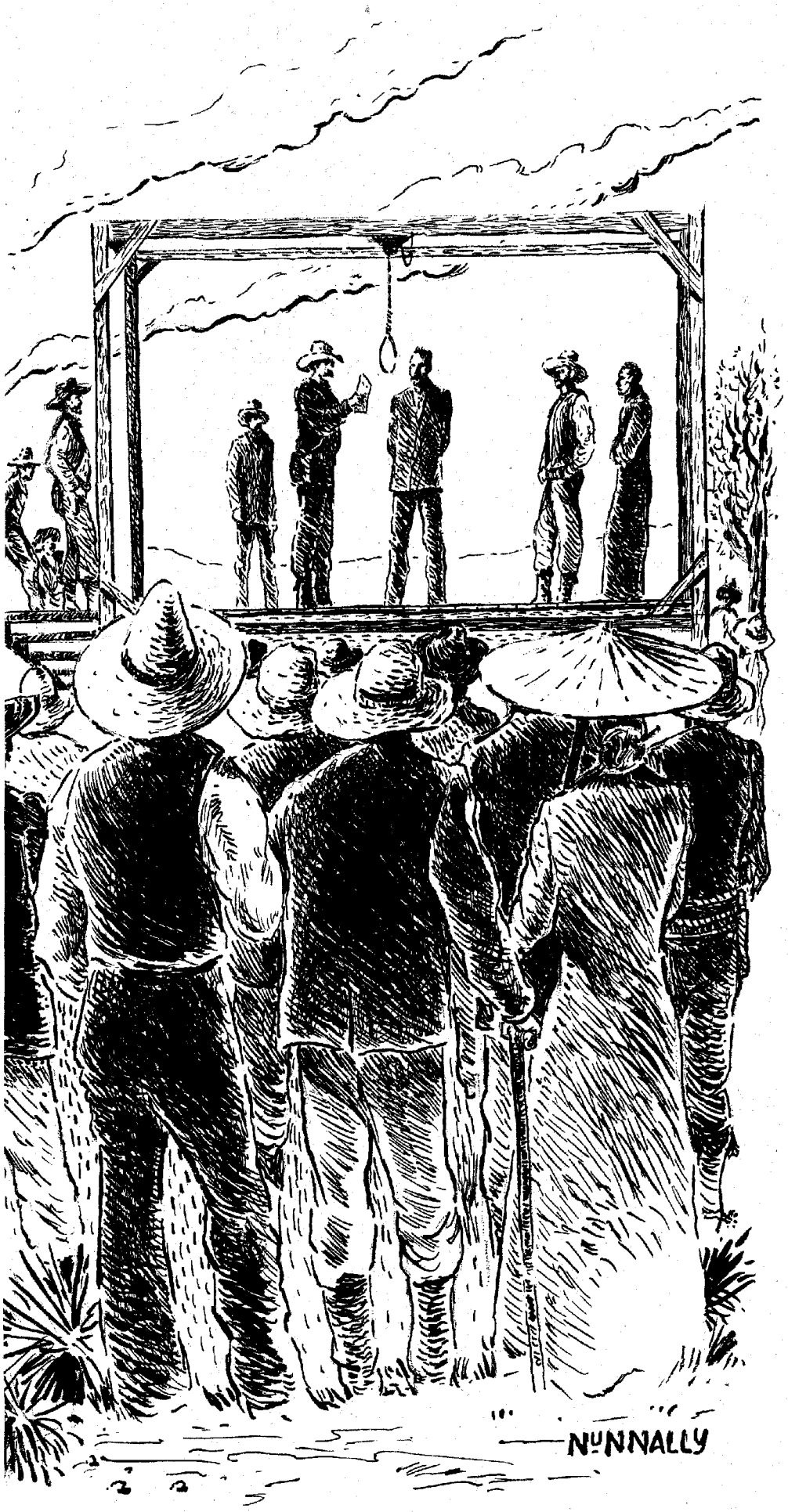
Saturino Baca, acting as sheriff, was assigned to protect William Wilson during his trial for the murder of Robert Casey.



Western Publicatins Archives

L.G. Murphy was suspected of bankrolling the murder of Robert Casey.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



of Manzano and, for some unknown reason, L.G. Murphy were waiting. The sheriff read the death warrant in English and Spanish. Father Lamy gave Wilson the last rites. The sheriff then inexplicably decided to postpone the hanging for thirty minutes, but the angry mob forced him to continue with the execution immediately.

Wilson was allowed to make a final statement. According to Lily Casey, the murdered man's daughter, Wilson turned to Murphy and bitterly remarked, "Major, you know you are the cause of this. You promised to save me, but...." At this point, Murphy kicked the lever that triggered the trapdoor, and Wilson dropped through. He never finished his last words.

After nine and a half minutes, the body was cut down and placed in a coffin, but Wilson's ordeal was far from over. A curious Mexican woman lifted the coffin lid. She screamed, "For God's sake! The dead has come to life." The onlookers hurriedly examined the body, and found Wilson was still breathing. Murphy, in a move that was seen by some as more proof of a conspiracy, protested that the sentence had been carried out, that Wilson had been legally hung and could not be executed twice. The crowd ignored Murphy's arguments. Some men tied a rope around Wilson's neck, drug his body from the coffin, and strung him up again—this time for twenty minutes. As Alexander McSween laconically described it, "Wilson was *well* hung—pronounced dead—showed signs of life in the coffin—was hung up to second time *con mucho gusto* until *really* dead."

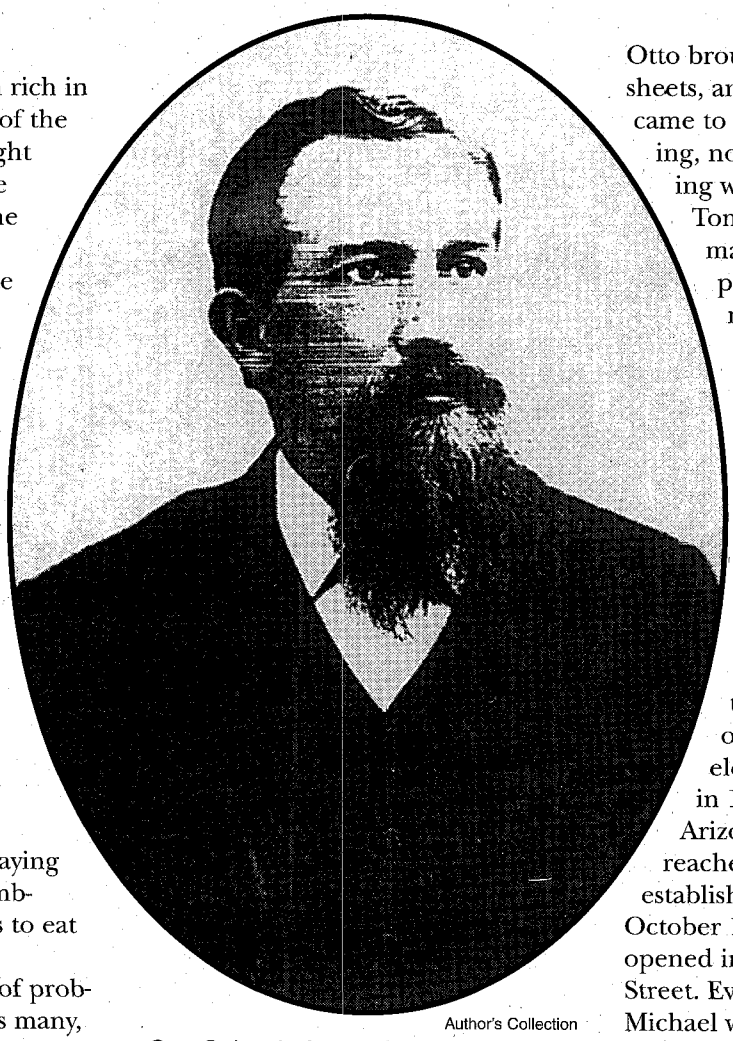
Legal executions in New Mexico Territory have been recorded as early as 1849. William Wilson's hanging, however, was the first legal execution in Lincoln County since its creation in 1869. Robert Casey's murder was just another example of the violence that was engulfing Lincoln, an opening volley in the bloody Lincoln County War.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Sweeter Side of Tombstone

There is no denying Tombstone is a town rich in history, and the site of the most remembered street fight that took place between the Earps, Doc Holliday, and the cowboys. However, as you look beyond the fateful date of October 26, 1881, you begin to see that Tombstone was also a bustling 1880s mining boom town, where thousands lived, worked, and played. Because of the gunfight, and problems with lot jumpers and mining claims, Tombstone is often thought of as a violent mining town in the Arizona desert. It even received an inaccurate, harsh old saying of, "Tombstone had a man for breakfast every day." That saying should be replaced by "Tombstone had wonderful things to eat for breakfast every day."

Despite having its share of problems, Tombstone offered its many, fortune-seeking visitors and residents, first-class saloons, upscale restaurants, theaters, doctors, churches, bakeries, ice cream parlors, and more. As hundreds arrived in Tombstone in search of silver mining wealth, one man came to make his fortune another way.



Author's Collection

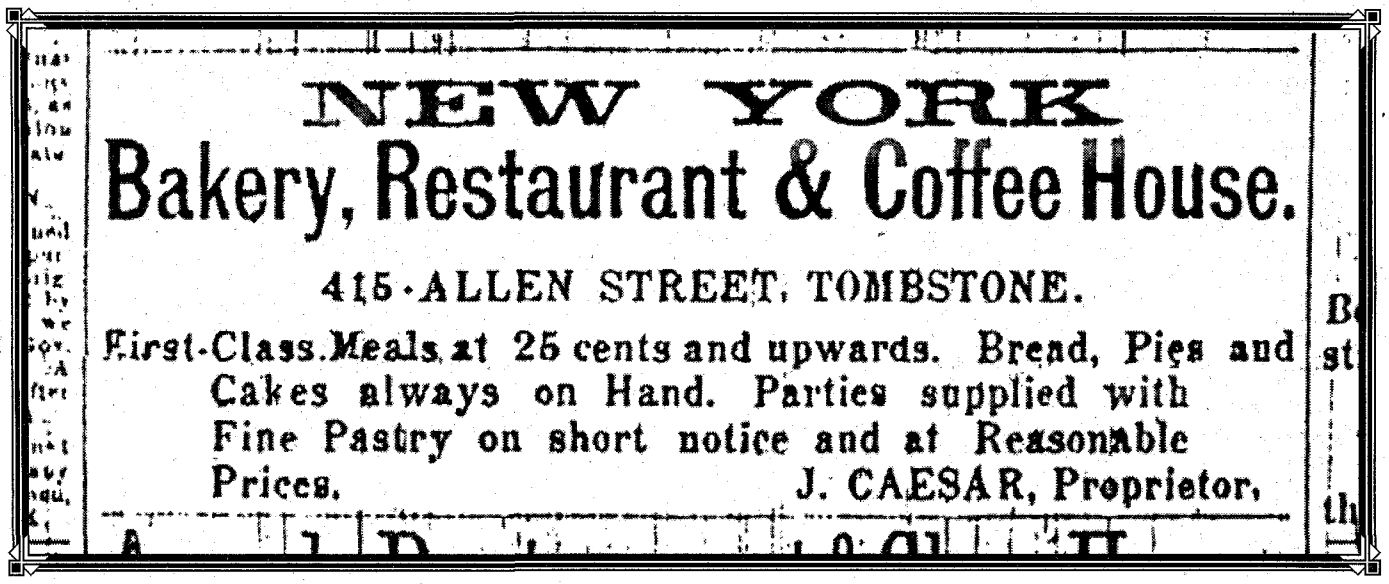
Otto Geisenhofer established the first bakery in Tombstone, Arizona, in 1879.

Otto William Geisenhofer, a twenty-two-year-old Bavarian baker went to Tombstone, but he did not carry the tools of the mining trade. Instead of a pick, pan, and shovel, Otto brought cake pans, cookie sheets, and mixing bowls. Otto came to Tombstone to make his living, not by mining, but by creating wonderful things for Tombstonians to eat. Like many of Tombstone's other pioneers, Otto followed the mining boom trail from California and other Arizona towns before arriving in Tombstone.

He first came to the United States in 1872 with his family for a visit. However, when they returned to Germany in 1875, sixteen-year-old Otto opted to stay, saying, "America is the country of the future." He and his older brother Michael traveled to Los Angeles County in 1877, and returned to Arizona in 1878. They finally reached Tombstone in 1879 and established its first bakery. By October 1879, the City Bakery was opened in a tent at 529 Allen Street. Even though both Otto and Michael were associated with the bakery, Michael's name never appeared in its advertisements or on any of the property records. The brothers' bakery supplied a variety of wonderfully fresh baked goods, including piping hot rolls, crusty rye bread, graham bread, fruit pies, and candies to Tombstone's resi-

By Sherry Monahan

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED


NEW YORK
Bakery, Restaurant & Coffee House.
415 ALLEN STREET, TOMBSTONE.
First-Class Meals at 25 cents and upwards. Bread, Pies and Cakes always on Hand. Parties supplied with Fine Pastry on short notice and at Reasonable Prices. J. CAESAR, Proprietor.

Author's Collection

The New York Bakery offered patrons "first class meals and breads, cakes, and pies."

dents. Imagine walking into the store to purchase a freshly baked loaf of bread, Victorian tea cookies, or a frosted cake. The brothers not only sold their delicious baked goods to the general public, but they also sold to the mining camps that dotted the hills just outside Tombstone's city limits. In addition, they supplied Tombstone's hotels, including the Cosmopolitan, Brown's, and the Grand, with their tasty treats.

Otto and Michael were not the only Bavarian bakers in Tombstone for very long, and just a few short months after they opened the City Bakery, Joseph Stumpf opened his bakery. He not only arrived in Tombstone with his tools of the trade, but he also brought his family as well. Joseph, his wife, Flora, and their three children, Joseph, Jr., Emma, and Franco, now called Tombstone home. He opened the American Bakery on April 15, 1880, at 215 Fifth Street. Joseph, like the Geisenhofer brothers, offered his patrons freshly baked breads, a variety of pies, and assorted cakes.

Even though the Geisenhofer brothers and Joseph Stumpf may have enjoyed a little friendly competition, it is unlikely either of them suffered from lack of business, simply because of the camp's growing population. Many of Tombstone's citizens enjoyed a variety of fresh baked goods from these two establishments during Tombstone's peak years.

Bakeries were not the only "sweet" places in town. There were also ice cream parlors and confectioneries. Can you imagine Ike Clanton, John Ringo, or Wyatt Earp being asked, "What flavor would you like? or "How many scoops do you want?" Well, you could if you lived in Tombstone. In fact, Wyatt was known to frequent a little ice cream parlor on Fourth Street during his Tombstone residency. The fact that the town had such businesses may have indicated the level of confidence its residents had. Who would even think of opening an ice cream parlor in a one-horse town, with no future? More to the point, who would spend what little money they had on ice cream?

Since Tombstone was far from a one-horse town, its residents chose from a variety of sweet shops and tempting goodies. One of its first ice cream and confectionery shops opened in June 1880. The confectionery was run by Davis and Holbrook, whose store was located on Fourth Street, between Allen and Fremont. They offered all kinds of candy, confections, ice cream, and soda water to their customers.

Davis and Holbrook's store was soon joined by two other shops that opened in mid-1881. The first was Banning & Shaw's Ice Cream Saloon located on Fourth Street. It offered ice cold soda water, fresh home made candy, and ice cream. Another ice cream dispensary, called the Crystal Palace Ice Cream Saloon, was opened at the corner of Fourth and Allen streets. The Crystal Palace offered French lunches, choice wines, light summer refreshments, and of course, ice cream. This ice cream saloon was in no way connected to the beer and liquor saloon of the same name. The Crystal Palace Saloon did not operate under that name until 1882 and would have been a block away from the ice cream shop. Mrs. A.C. Davis also opened an ice cream store on Fremont Street. Her place was described as an "elegant little bijou" where many ladies, and their escorts chose to eat ice cream. Miss Johanna Leary was the proprietress of a bakery and refreshment shop, and Mrs. Florence Hemsath owned the Bon Ton Restaurant and Ice Cream Saloon. Both of these newer businesses were located on Fremont Street.

One street over, patrons sipped coffee and ate pastries at Tombstone's newest bakery and restaurant. Earlier in 1882, Julius Caesar, a thirty-eight-year-old native of Hanover, Germany, opened the New York Bakery, Restaurant and Coffee House. Julius advertised first-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

class meals, and fresh baked goods could always be procured at the New York Bakery, located at 415 Allen Street. He also prepared pastries for Tombstone's many parties and social functions. In addition to regular business from his shop, Caesar supplemented his income by preparing meals for Tombstone's prisoners. At the end of each month, he submitted a bill to the city marshal or city council for reimbursement.

Fortunately for Isaac "Little Jakey" Jacobs there were many "sweet" places in Tombstone. It seems Jakey had a sweetheart who he showered liberally with gifts of bonbons, candies, fruit, and cake. Even though Little Jakey made frequent trips to the bakeries and confectioneries, the goodies he purchased were apparently not enough to keep his girl true to him. One day he called on her, and much to his surprise, found her sharing his latest installment of treats with his hated rival! Understandably, he was upset, and was quoted in the *Tombstone Daily Nugget* as saying, "It's not fair. A fellow can make love to another man's girl, but it ain't right to eat all the goods things he gives her." The *Nugget* concurred with Jakey's statement.

Ladies of the various churches in Tombstone knew how to use sweet things in town for their benefit. Throughout the years, they held ice cream socials, New England lunches, strawberry festivals, and cake auctions to raise money for their parsonage. By doing this, the ladies of the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Episcopalian churches raised large sums of money for their respective places of worship throughout Tombstone's boom years.

On one occasion, leftover cakes from an earlier auction were offered at a second auction and were sold to the highest bidder. George W. Atkins was a thirty-five-year-old miner who lived in Tombstone, and was smitten with a young lady in town. George had his eye on one particular cake for his sweetheart, and said he intended to buy it for her, even if it cost him $25! The cake George wanted was frosted and decorated with a one-legged cupid.

Tombstone's mayor, John Clum, was also present at the bidding, and knowing that George wanted this cake, saw an opportunity to increase the church's profits. The auctioneer lifted the cake and asked, "How much am I bid for this cake?" The mayor responded with a bid of five dollars, to which the auctioneer said, "What! only $5 for this elegant cake, with tulle fringe around the edge and frost a la Pompadour on its head?" To this comment, George bid seven, then the mayor bid nine. The auctioneer was still not satisfied with a last bid, and said, "This cake has a cupid on it; true it only has one eye, and the other looks like a ten-cent adobe, but love is said to be blind. I'll admit it only has one leg, but Cupid flies and doesn't walk." George was still set on purchasing this amorously decorated cake for his sweetheart, so in a whispering tone, he bid ten dollars. The auctioneer asked for a bid of twelve, which the mayor gladly offered. The auctioneer ended the bidding by saying, "The mayor takes the cake." George sadly left the auction without his Cupid cake, and Clum left, failing to see the humor in the auctioneer's final comment.

Tombstone's first baker, Otto Geisenhofer, became very successful selling cakes and was able to purchase a lot near the corner of Eighth and Allen streets that cost $400. The lot was added to his already growing collection of real estate that included three pieces of property on First Street. Otto also

Author's Collection

Tombstone confectioner Frank Yaple offered Tombstone residents "ice cream and toys in thier [sic] season."

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Tombstone's mayor, John Clum, was also present at the bidding, and knowing that George wanted this cake, saw an opportunity to increase the church's profits.

expanded his bakery to a restaurant in 1882. Now patrons could go to the City Bakery and Restaurant to order their favorite meal or baked goods. It seems Otto's "American" dream was coming true.

By 1883, residents had a variety of tempting shops to visit. For fresh baked goods or ice cream they may have chosen the French Bakery at 628 Fremont Street or Langpaap's bakery at 515 Fremont Street. The Eclipse Bakery, located in Bauer's new block on Fourth Street, was another aromatic place to make purchases. It was owned by James M. Nash. L.H. Nash was the bakery's driver, delivering daily fresh goods. The Eclipse offered fine quality breads, cakes, pies, and confections. Nash also announced he would be the first to introduce Arizona to the "celebrated" German milk bread. His bakery also contained an elegantly decorated ice cream saloon.

People leaving the Tombstone post office could be lured into Frank Yaple's tempting ice cream parlor, which was right next door. Customers could stop in and sample some of his ice cream or freshly made candy. He even advertised, "Ice cream and toys in thier [sic] season."

In 1885, the New York Restaurant, Bakery and Coffee House closed when its owners, Julius and Sophie Caesar, purchased a one-half interest in the Crystal Palace Saloon for $2,500. Ben Wehrfritz had been the sole owner of the Crystal Palace since his former partner, Sigfried Tribolet, left to start his own brewery. When their partnership dissolved in 1882, Sigfried took the Golden Eagle Brewery name with him. Ben's brewery then became the Crystal Palace. With their investment, Julius and Sophie Caesar were now part owners of the Crystal Palace Saloon and were out of the restaurant business.

The ladies of the church were unrivaled in their fund-raising causes. So much so, they even proceeded with a strawberry festival in 1887, despite a minor earthquake. Tombstone's residents, and buildings alike were shaken by an earthquake in early May of that year.

Other than a few cracked walls, however, Tombstone was barely affected by the sudden quake. The ladies' strawberry festival was considered to be a grand success, both financially and socially. A Tombstone *Prospector* reporter stated, "The doors were open early in the evening, people kept coming and going and kept the ladies who had charge very busy. The ice cream, strawberries and cake, was all that the most fastidious could desire."

Despite many successful years in Tombstone, some of the early pioneers may have sensed the end was near. In 1887, Otto Geisenhofer, Tombstone's first baker, was also operating a restaurant in Bisbee called the Waldorf. In addition, he maintained a bakery in San Leandro, California. Frank Yaple was heading out for a new mining camp, and if all went well, was going to open a hotel there. Davis and Holbrook were gone, as were Banning and Shaw, and Mrs. A.C. Davis.

By 1889, Tombstone was faltering, and its remaining businesses were indicative of a declining town. The carefree, frivolous days were gone, and basic necessities were the mainstay. This was seen in the number of ice cream and confectionery stores that had reached a peak of six in 1882. Tombstone now had half that many, including a bakery run by W.D. Coleman, Otto Geisenhofer's restaurant and bakery, and Frank Yaple's ice cream and confectionery store.

During its peak years, Tombstone's talented business pioneers offered miners, cowboys, gamblers, and townsfolk some of the most elegant sweets a person could desire. Without people such as Otto Geisenhofer, Joseph Stumpf, Mrs. A.C. Davis, Frank Yaple, and Julius Caesar, Tombstone may have not been so sweet.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TRUE WEST LEGENDS:

WILLIAM P. "BILL" LONGLEY

By Rick Miller

October 6, 1851—William Preston Longley is born in Austin County, Texas, the sixth child of Texas Revolution veteran Campbell Longley and his wife, Sarah. The Longley family moved to what later became Lee County where young Bill worked on the family farm at Evergreen and attended school. An older brother was lost in the Civil War, and Bill was coming of age as the bitter Reconstruction era enveloped an unprepared state.

December 20, 1868—In company with friends Johnson McKeown and Jim Gilmore, Longley chases down three former slaves passing through Evergreen, one of them mounted on a splendid horse that the three whites coveted. After the three black men are taken prisoner, one of them, Green Evans, makes a break for it and is shot off the horse by one of the three whites. Longley later claimed that all three of the men fired. This leads to Bill Longley leaving Lee County, allegedly working as a cowboy in Karnes County. He claimed that he killed one of a group of soldiers who were chasing him in DeWitt County, although there is no record of such an episode. He also said that he rode with terrorist Cullen Baker in northeast Texas, even surviving a hanging there, but this is also not likely.

March 1, 1870—A $1,000 reward is offered by the Fifth Military District occupying Texas for the capture, dead or alive, of Bill Longley and his brother-in-law, John Wilson, for murder and horse theft. There are reports that they killed an ex-slave named Paul Brice on February 2 in Bastrop County, and reportedly killed a black woman in 1870, although no account has been located. Longley later said that Wilson was killed in Brazos County in the spring of 1870. Longley leaves Texas, later claiming that he killed a cattleman named Rector while on a trail drive, fought off attacking Indians, killed a horse thief named McClelland near Abilene, Kansas, and shot a soldier to death at Leavenworth, Kansas, for insulting Texas women. No accounts of these claims can be located.

June 22, 1870—Stranded in the Black Hills of Wyoming when a group of gold prospectors disbands, Longley enlists in Company B of the Second Cavalry Regiment at Camp Stambaugh, located on the Continental Divide near South Pass and Atlantic City. Two weeks later, he and John Miller desert, but are captured. Longley is court-martialed and receives a sentence of two years' confinement at hard labor, wearing a twenty-four-pound ball and chain. With a harsh winter and some sympathy for him by the company commander, Longley is released back to his unit on December 6, 1870. He would be remembered as a "low, boastful sort" who was a good shot. Longley would later claim that he was a civilian teamster who ran a saloon and killed the post quartermaster, but this also isn't true. He deserts again, this time for good, on June 8, 1872, later claiming that he joined Indians in warfare against the soldiers and then had a romantic interlude while recovering from wounds sustained in running from Mexican bandits, all quite fanciful. He later boasted of having killed a young man during a card game at Parkerville, Kansas, which also likely did not happen.

July 1, 1873—Longley is spotted carrying a pistol in Bell County, Texas, where he is staying with his parents at their farm. Reportedly, he and other men had killed a black man in Brown County, Texas, on February 2, 1873. (Longley was indicted the following September for carrying the pistol, but was never arrested for the offense as he had already left the county).

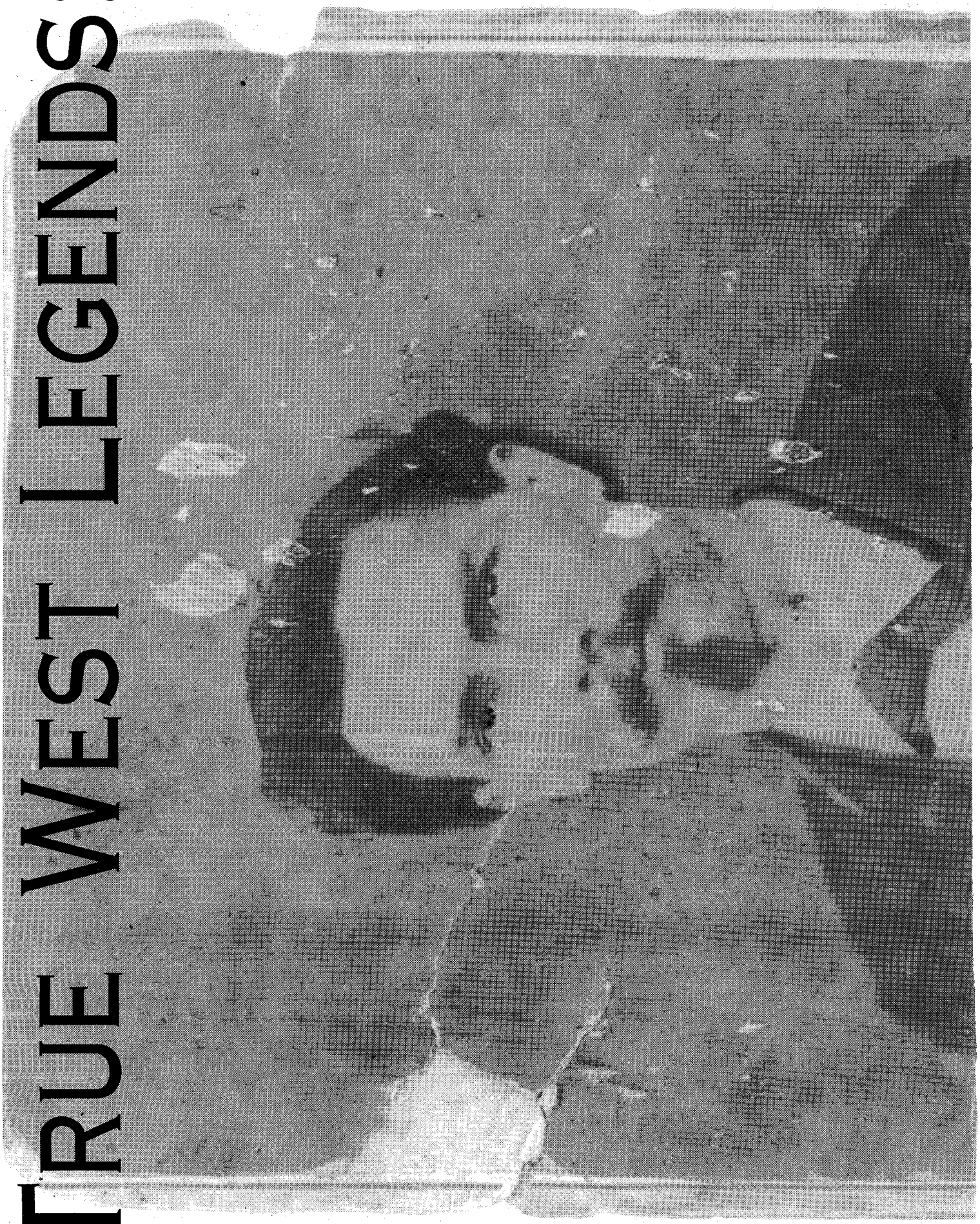
July 16, 1873—Longley is arrested with others near Kerrville, Texas, by Mason County Sheriff J.J. Finney, suspected of being part of the notorious gang of horse thieves led by Frank Eastwood. Vigilantes are on the rampage in Kerr County and a number of suspects are shot or lynched. Longley is taken to Fredericksburg, then to Austin where the sheriff tries to claim the reward. Finding there is no state reward for Longley, the outlaw is released. Longley claimed several other killings after this, including a Mexican who tried to cheat him in a horse trade and a black man involved in a fight with a white man, as well as wounding a gambler named Dave Clark.

Christmas 1874—Longley and his sixteen-year-old brother, Jim, leave the family farm in Bell County and meander back to Lee County, where they stay with their uncle, Caleb Longley. Their cousin, "Little Cale" Longley, had died in a horse fall, and Caleb blames one of Bill's boyhood friends, Wilson Anderson, for the death. Caleb urges Bill to kill Anderson, while Jim advises restraint.

March 31, 1875—Longley shotguns Wilson Anderson to death while Anderson is plowing a field. Longley and his brother ride off, going north into Indian Territory before turning around and returning to Bell County. Both brothers are indicted for the murder in Lee County on May 10, 1875, and Texas Governor Richard Coke offers a $175 reward for each of them.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TRUE WEST LEGENDS:



LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

William Preston "Bill" Longley

Photo Courtesy Robert McCubbin

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

August 1875—Jim Longley is taken into custody and the reward for Bill is increased to $250. On May 26, 1876, after a jury trial in Fayette County, Texas, Jim Longley is acquitted of the murder of Anderson.

November 13, 1875—During the course of a drunken fox hunt north of Waco, in McLennan County, Longley, using the name "Jim Patterson," guns down young George Thomas. In addition to the murder, he is indicted for another assault and an unrelated robbery. Longley later claimed that during his flight from justice, he killed a Mexican for stealing his horse near San Antonio.

January 10, 1876—Under the alias of "Jim Webb," Longley shows up in the Dry Frio Canyon area of Uvalde County, Texas. A local tough man, Lou Shroyer, figures out who "Webb" is and tries to set him up for the reward. Longley, in turn, gets himself deputized as a constable and tries to arrest Shroyer. This leads to a running gun battle in which Shroyer is killed. Longley said that he then went to Castroville, where he was paid to break a man out of the Medina County jail.

June 13, 1876—Longley shows up in the small east Texas community of Ben Franklin in Delta County, where he falls in love with sixteen-year-old Rachel Lavinia Jack. Calling himself "William Black," he takes a job with the Reverend William Roland Lay as a sharecropper, but Longley claims that the Lay family is siding with a competitor for the heart of "Miss Louvenia" and treating him rather shabbily. After Lay allegedly swore out a complaint against Longley and had him jailed, Longley breaks out of jail and shotguns Lay to death while the farmer-preacher is milking a cow. Longley again flees, later claiming an interlude with a half-blood Indian girl. He also claimed to have rescued the Sanders brothers from a Grayson County deputy sheriff; this time, it is a matter of record that Longley and the Sanders brothers relieved a Milam County deputy of his pistol.

June 6, 1877—Longley is farming under the name of "Bill Jackson" in DeSoto Parish, Louisiana, and has become good friends with local constable June Courtney. Courtney becomes suspicious of this stranger, and with Nacogdoches, Texas, Sheriff Milt Mast and Mast's deputy, Bill Burrows, they arrest Longley while he is plowing. Without benefit of extradition, Longley is whisked to Lee County, Texas, to stand trial for the murder of Wilson Anderson. While in the Lee County jail, Longley boasts of having killed thirty-two men and of being "the most successful outlaw that ever lived in Texas." The notorious John Wesley Hardin is captured in Florida in August 1877 and returned to Texas, becoming a rival in the headlines, although the two men never meet.

September 4, 1877—Encumbered with an inexperienced defense attorney against an experienced prosecutor, and after a two-day trial, Longley is found guilty of murder and sentenced to hang. He is put out because Hardin was only sentenced to twenty-five years' incarceration. Pending his appeal, Longley is transferred for safekeeping to the Galveston County jail. He tries several unsuccessful escape attempts and is converted to the Catholic faith. Longley becomes a prolific letter writer, believing that he will not hang and even trying to enlist his brother, Jim, in an escape plot.

March 13, 1878—The Texas Court of Appeals affirms Longley's conviction, describing him as "one of the most noted malefactors of the state, whose imputed exploits have contributed largely to the most sanguinary chapters of her annals." Longley is transferred back to Lee County to await an execution date.

October 11, 1878—Before a crowd of thousands in Giddings, Texas, Longley mounts a rickety gallows sporting a new suit with a blue rosette in the lapel, as well as a slouch hat. He addresses the crowd, then calmly allows Sheriff Jim Brown to adjust the cap and noose. When the trap is sprung, the noose slips on the crossbeam and Longley hits the ground standing. Brown and a deputy haul up on the rope, and Longley slowly strangles to death. The body is then buried just outside the dedicated portion of the Giddings cemetery.

July 11, 1998—After several years of searching, the remains of a man believed to be Bill Longley are located in the Giddings, Texas, cemetery. (For further reading on the excavation, see the author's article, "Footnotes: Looking for Bill Longley," *True West*, February 1999.)

WHAT TO READ:

Bloody Bill Longley, by Rick Miller.
Henington Publishing Company, 1996.
Wild Bill Longley, A Texas Hard Case by Ed Bartholomew.
Frontier Press, 1953.
Cullen Montgomery Baker, Reconstruction Desperado, by Barry A. Crouch and Donaly E. Brice.
Louisiana State University Press, 1997.

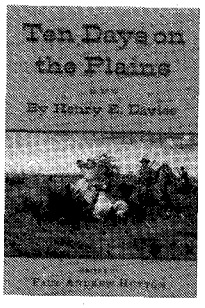
WHERE TO GO:

Giddings, Texas, where Bill Longley was captured, tried, convicted, and hanged. He is buried at the western edge of the Giddings Cemetery, about one mile west of Giddings.

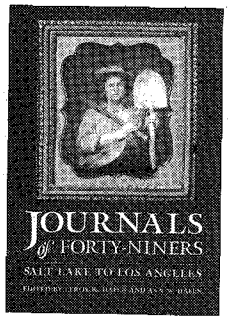
Lometa, Texas, where James Stockton "Jim" Longley, Bill's brother, died. Jim, his wife, Vie, and his father, Campbell, are all buried at the Lometa Odd Fellow Cemetery.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

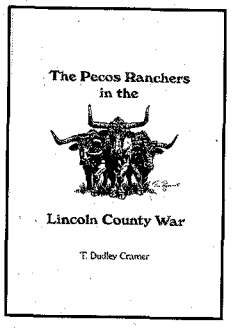
BOOKMART



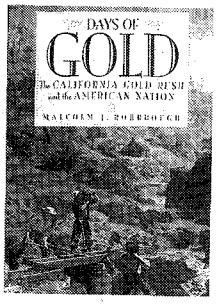
235—TEN DAYS ON THE PLAINS. *By Henry E. Davies; ed. by Paul Andrew Hutton.* Originally published in a limited edition in 1871, this well-illustrated and produced book is an account by Civil War General Henry Davies of a spectacular hunting expedition on the high western plains. Davies features a young scout, William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody, as the central figure in the story of the expedition. 194p. Southern Methodist University Press.
Special Price (limited quantity) **Cloth, $10.98**



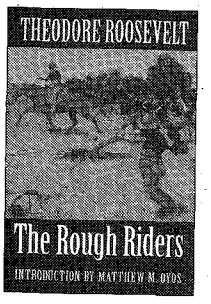
727—JOURNALS OF FORTY-NINERS: SALT LAKE TO LOS ANGELES. *Edited by LeRoy R. Hafen & Ann W. Hafen.* The Hafens have assembled a fascinating array of diaries and memoirs of forty-niners who set out from Salt Lake City toward California's goldfields over the Old Spanish Trail. For many would-be gold miners, this dry, dangerous trail was preferable to crossing the Sierra Nevada. In reality, the choice of the southern route did not ease travelers' efforts. The narratives herein provide fine descriptions of these challenges. "...a prized addition to our knowledge..."—*American Historical Review.* 336p. University of Nebraska Press.
NEW SELECTION **Paper, $15.00**



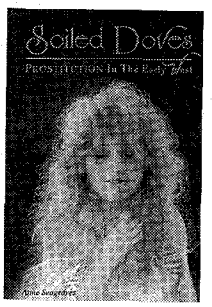
706—THE PECOS RANCHERS IN THE LINCOLN COUNTY WAR. *By T. Dudley Cramer.* Focusing on the Beckwith family, Cramer shares the story of the small ranchers from the Pecos Valley who played a prominent, often misinterpreted role in the Lincoln County War in New Mexico Territory. With rare exception these largely hard-working cattlemen and cowboys sided with the Murphy-Dolan-Riley partisans, believing strongly that the opposing forces of Tunstall-McSween and John Chisum were trying to oust them from the Pecos country. Cramer offers many rare, previously unpublished photos in this important history. 215p. Branding Iron Press.
AUTOGRAPHED! **Paper, $22.95**



648—DAYS OF GOLD: THE CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH AND THE AMERICAN NATION. *By Malcolm J. Rohrbough.* Described by the author as an "introduction" to the stampede for gold in California, this book provides far more than the usual historical introduction. Exhaustively researched and engagingly written, Rohrbough's *Days of Gold* explores the whys, whats, wheretos, and wherefores of one of the most consequential sagas in American history and in the development of the American nation. "Rohrbough tell the story straight from the mouths (or pens) of those who lived it."—*Christian Science Monitor.* 373p. University of California Press.
Paper, $16.95

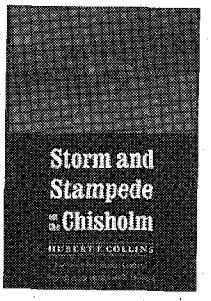


730—THE ROUGH RIDERS. *By Theodore Roosevelt; introduction by Matthew M. Oyos. The Rough Riders,* published the year after the Spanish-American War—or in Roosevelt's words, "the splendid little war"—is Roosevelt's account of the mustering of the regiment, many of the troopers of which came from the American West; the perils endured; and the horseback charge up Kettle Hill during the battle for San Juan Heights. This reprint gathers eleven important photographs from earlier editions of the work and also contains two new maps and an index. 320p. University of Nebraska Press.
NEW SELECTION **Paper, $12.95**

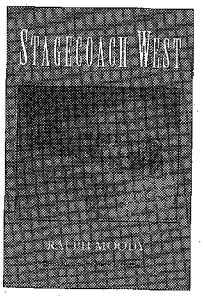


532—SOILED DOVES: PROSTITUTION IN THE EARLY WEST. *By Anne Seagraves. Soiled Doves* tells of the grey world of prostitution and the women who participated in the oldest profession. Colorful, if not socially acceptable, these women of easy virtue were a definite part of the early West. Illustrated with many rare photos, this book provides a touching insight into the lives of the ladies of the night. 173p. Wesanne Publications.
Paper, $11.95

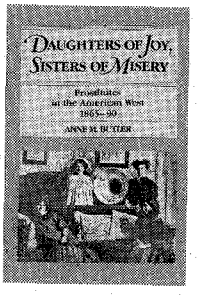
700—PRECIOUS DUST: THE SAGA OF THE WESTERN GOLD RUSHES. *By Paula Mitchell Marks.* The discovery of gold in California in 1848 began a boom era that extended over fifty years to include rushes in the Pikes Peak region in Colorado, the Black Hills of South Dakota, Alder Gulch in Montana, and the Yukon. *Precious Dust* provides a colorful human epic of the mad rush to these remote places. "Engrossing saga"—*San Francisco Chronicle.* 448p. University of Nebraska Press.
NEW SELECTION **Paper, $17.95**



701—STORM AND STAMPEDE ON THE CHISHOLM. *By Hubert E. Collins.* First published in 1928, Collins' autobiography chronicles the young ranch hand's life at the Red Fork Ranch on the banks of the Cimarron River in Indian Territory in the early 1880s. Learning much from rangy cowboys in residence and frontier characters passing through, Hubert enjoyed more adventure than he would ever know again. "Indeed irresistible"—*New York Times.* 332p. University of Nebraska Press.
NEW SELECTION **Paper, $14.95**



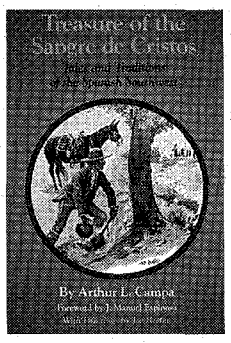
728—STAGECOACH WEST. *By Ralph Moody.* First published in 1967, *Stagecoach West* is a comprehensive history of stagecoaching west of the Missouri. Starting with the evolution of overland passenger transportation, Moody moves on to paint a lively and informative picture of western stagecoaching, from its early short runs through its rise with the gold rush, its zenith by 1868, and beyond. Moody uses contemporary accounts, illustrations, maps, and photographs to flesh out his narrative. 359p. University of Nebraska Press.
NEW SELECTION **Paper, $15.00**



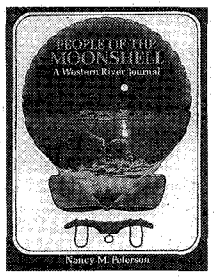
001—DAUGHTERS OF JOY, SISTERS OF MISERY: PROSTITUTION IN THE AMERICAN WEST, 1865-90. *By Anne M. Butler.* "Frail sisters," "fallen angels," "soiled doves"—whatever they were called, these women lived lives of nearly anonymous destitution. Butler's account of their lives bears scant resemblance to popular depictions in film and fiction. It reveals instead an existence on the brink of despair. 179p. University of Illinois Press.
Paper, $12.95

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

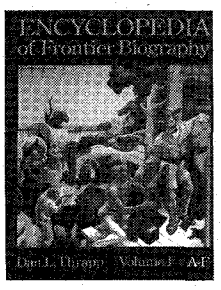
BOOKMART



516—TREASURE OF THE SANGRE DE CRISTOS: TALES AND TRADITIONS OF THE SPANISH SOUTHWEST. *By Arthur L. Campa; foreword by J. Manuel Espinosa.* This collection includes stories of silver locked away in outlaw hoards, lost mines stacked with bars of gold, and fabulous Jesuit treasures buried when that order was expelled from New Spain. Not all of these folk treasures are of mineral wealth, however. There are also the legends of the Hermit of Las Vegas and of the lovelorn nun. 223p. University of Oklahoma Press. **Paper, $13.95**



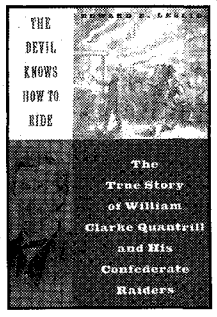
723—PEOPLE OF THE MOONSHELL: A WESTERN RIVER JOURNAL. *By Nancy M. Peterson.* The Indians called their river the Moonshell. The French explorers renamed it, quite aptly, the Platte ("flat" in French). Since that time thousands of pioneers have boated, tracked, traversed, and cursed the Platte en route to their destinations or fates in the Rockies and Far West. Peterson provides an epic narrative of the people whose lives were shaped to one degree or another, by the Platte. 276p. Renaissance House.
Paper, $18.95



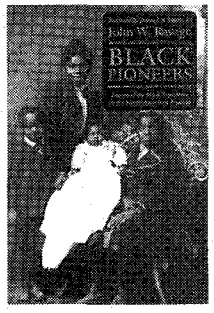
300—ENCYCLOPEDIA OF FRONTIER BIOGRAPHY, VOLUME I: A-F. *By Dan Thrapp.* First of three volumes that comprise a wealth of information about persons who lived on the American frontier. Profiles approximately 4,500 frontier figures. University of Nebraska Press.

300—Volume I: A-F	**NA**
301—Volume II: G-O	**Paper, $20.00**
302—Volume III: P-Z	**NA**

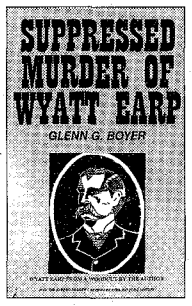
719—WESTERN TREASURE TALES. *By Choral Pepper.* In an easy-flowing narrative, Pepper relates the fascinating stories of eight treasure sites in the West. The tales in this photo-rich collection include the Brazelton, the Blue Bucket, Treasure Mountain, Jarbridge, and others. 146p. University Press of Colorado.
NEW SELECTION! **Paper, $14.95**



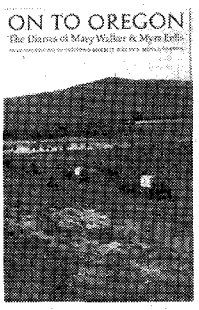
737—THE DEVIL KNOWS HOW TO RIDE: THE TRUE STORY OF WILLIAM CLARKE QUANTRILL AND HIS CONFEDERATE RAIDERS. *By Edward E. Leslie.* This definitive biography reveals the personality of Quantrill and the events that transformed a quiet Ohio schoolteacher from a staunchly Unionist family into a virulent, pro-slavery Confederate guerrilla chieftain, the most feared and despised in the Civil War. This groundbreaking work includes a captivating account of the massacre at Lawrence, Kansas. "[An] outstanding biography."—*Winston Groom.* 516p. Da Capo Press.
NEW SELECTION! **Paper, $17.95**



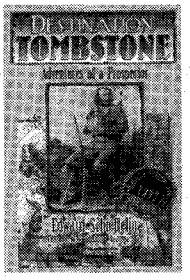
693—BLACK PIONEERS: IMAGES OF THE BLACK EXPERIENCE ON THE NORTH AMERICAN FRONTIER. *By John W. Ravage, Jr.* Richly illustrated, *Black Pioneers* features a phenomenal archive of more than 200 never-before-published photographs that depict the range of African-American experience in the West. The collection of images offers graphic evidence that blacks did not play a limited role in the settlement of the West. 246p, University of Utah Press.
NEW SELECTION! **Cloth, $24.95**



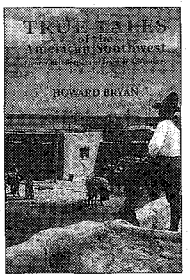
666—SUPPRESSED MURDER OF WYATT EARP. *By Glenn Boyer.* Out of print for many years, this book by widely recognized Earp biographer Glenn Boyer aroused much controversy. The author relied heavily on family letters, interviews, and other first-hand accounts to complete this biographical study of the famed western personality. 135p. Historical Research Associates.
AUTOGRAPHED! **Cloth, $39.95**



698—ON TO OREGON: THE DIARIES OF MARY WALKER & MYRA EELLS. *By Clifford Merrill Drury and Mina J. Carson.* THe journals of Mary Walker and Myra Eells tell vividly the overland experiences of two missionary couples, the Walkers and Eellses, in 1838. Just married when the trip began, Mary and Myra rode on horseback from Missouri to Oregon where they and their husbands reinforced the Oregon Mission. They eventually moved north to do missionary work with the Spokane Indians. 384p. University of Nebraska Press.
NEW SELECTION! **Paper, $16.00**



715—DESTINATION TOMBSTONE: ADVENTURES OF A PROSPECTOR. *By Edward Schieffelin.* The century old memoirs of the founder of Tombstone, Schieffelin's chronicles describe the work, fear, terror, honesty, and fair-play of the prospector in the American West. Featured within the pages of this unabridged edition are the true adventures of Schieffelin's discovery of the mother lode in Arizona and other episodes. 134p. Royal Spectrum Publishing.
NEW SELECTION! **Paper, $14.95**



720—TRUE TALES OF THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST: PIONEER RECOLLECTIONS OF FRONTIER ADVENTURES. *By Howard Bryan.* Drawn from the author's extensive files, this book offers a collection of stories, anecdotes, and personal histories of pioneering "old timers" who lived in the Southwest in the 1800s and early 1900s. These stories include new information on famous characters encountered by the pioneers. 286p. Clear Light Publishers.
NEW! **Cloth, $24.95**

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BOOKMART

007—Mountain Boyhood. *By Mills.* First-hand account. 311p. Univ. of NE Press. **$9.95p**

017—Westward Vision: The Story of the Oregon Trail. *By Lavender.* 425p. Neb. **$15.00p**

018—Wild Towns of Nebraska. *By Lee.* Well illustrated guide. 147p. Caxton Printers. **$14.95p**

051—The Trampling Herd: The Story of the Cattle Range in America. *By Wellman.* 433p. Univ. of NE Press. **$10.95p**

054—The Negro Cowboys. *By Durham & Jones.* 228p. Univ. of NE Press. **$11.00p**

086—Maverick Town: The Story of Old Tascosa. *By McCarty.* 304p. U. of Okla. **$15.95p**

114—Knights of the Green Cloth: Saga of Frontier Gamblers. *By DeArment.* 424p. U of OK Press. **$16.95p**

157—We Pointed Them North: Recollections of a Cowpuncher. *By Abbott & Smith.* Cowboy classic. 247p. Univ. of OK Press. **$13.95p**

173—Historical Atlas of Texas. *By Stephens & Holmes.* 132p. Univ. of OK. **$19.95p**

174—Buried Treasures of the American Southwest. *By Jameson.* 220p. November House. **$11.95p**

175—Historical Atlas of the American West. *By Beck & Haase.* 158p. Univ. of OK Press. **$19.95p**

177—The Old-Time Cowhand. *By Adams.* Western classic. 354p. Univ. of NE Press. **$16.50p**

184—Burs Under the Saddle: A Second Look at Books and Histories of the West. *By Adams.* Indispensible. 610p. U. of OK Press. **$19.95p**

185—Bill Pickett: Bulldogger. *By Hanes.* 208p. Univ. of OK Press. **$14.95p**

199—Covered Wagon Days: from the Private Journals of Albert Jerome Dickson. *By Dickson.* 285p. Univ. of NE Press. **$12.00p**

215—The Longhorns. *By Dobie.* 440p. Univ. of TX Press. **$16.95p**

217—The Mustangs. *By Dobie.* 392p. Univ. of TX Press. **$14.95p**

222—Trail Drivers of Texas. *Comp. and ed. by Hunter.* Classic Work. 1147p. Univ. of TX Press. **$26.95p**

226—The Pacific Northwest: An Interpretive History. *By Schwantes.* 427p. Univ. NE Press. **$27.50p**

227—A Time to Stand: The Epic of the Alamo. *By Lord.* "Excellent." 271p. U of NE Press. **$10.95p**

233—The Chronicles of Tombstone. *By Traywick.* 223p. Red Maries. **$12.95p**

270—Ghost Towns of Montana. *By Miller.* Heavily illustrated. 178p. Pruett. **$18.95p**

282—Hell's Half Acre: The Life and Legend of a Red Light District. *By Selcer.* 364p. TCU Press. **$15.95p**

305—Come an' Get It: The Story of the Old Cowboy Cook. *By Adams.* "Superlative." 170p. Univ. OK. **$9.95p**

339—Captivity of the Oatman Girls. *By Stratton.* Gripping story. 294p. Univ. of NE Press. **$12.95p**

356—Old Deadwood Days. *By Bennett.* Great history of Deadwood. 314p. Univ. of NE Press. **$12.95p**

358—Buffalo Hunters: The Story of the Hidemen. *By Sandoz.* 372p. Univ. of NE Press. **$15.00p**

383—Early Days in Texas: "A Trip to Hell and Heaven." *By McEntire.* 184p. U of OK Press. **$12.95p**

395—Handcarts to Zion: The Story of a Unique Western Migration. *By Hafen & Hafen.* 336p. Univ. of NE Press. **$14.00p**

400—Buried Treasures of Texas. *By Jameson.* 31 stories. 202p. November House Press. **$10.95p**

404—Gathering of Zion: The Story of the Mormon Trail. *By Stegner.* 332p. Univ. of NE Press. **$15.00p**

439—Coronado's Children: Tales of Lost Mines and Buried Treasures of the Southwest. *By Dobie.* Dobie at his best. 351p. Univ. of TX Press. **$12.95p**

440—Tales of Old-Time Texas. *By Dobie.* Master story-telling. 350p. Univ. of TX Press. **$12.95p**

465—The Boy Captives: Being the True Story. *By Smith.* Excellent biography. 219p. Anchor. **$10.00p**

466—Mountain Meadows Massacre. *By Brooks.* 326p. Univ. of OK Press. **$16.95p**

467—The Plainsmen of the Yellowstone: A History of the Yellowstone Basin. *By Brown.* Authoritative chronicle of the Basin. 480p. Univ. of NE Press. **$17.95p**

478—Knocking Round the Rockies. *By Ingersoll.* 220p. Univ. of OK Press. **$13.95p**

480—Overland in 1846: Diaries and Letters of the California-Oregon Trail. Vol. 1. *Ed by Morgan.* 475p. Univ. of NE Press. **$19.95p**

481—Overland in 1846: Diaries and Letters of the California-Oregon Trail. Vol. 2. *Ed by Morgan.* 368p. Univ. of NE Press. **$14.95p**

488—From the Pecos to the Powder: A Cowboy's Autobiography. *By Kennon & Adams.* Life of a Montana cowboy. 264p. Univ. of OK Press. **$13.95p**

492—Pioneer Days in the Early Southwest. *By Foreman.* 345p. Univ. of NE Press. **$14.95p**

493—From Martyrs to Murderers: The Old Southwest's Saints, Sinners and Scalawags. *By Meketa.* 224p. Yucca Tree Press. **$12.95p**

495—Into the Wilderness Dream: Exploration Narratives of the American West, 1500-1805. *Ed. by Barclay, et al.* 397p. Univ. of Utah Press. **$17.95p**

502—Oregon Trail. *By Parkman.* 758p. Univ. of NE Press. **$25.00p**

516—Treasure of the Sangre de Cristos: Tales and Traditions of the Spanish Southwest. *By Campa.* 223p. U. of Okla. Press. **$13.95p**

543—Tombstone's Early Years. *By Meyers.* 260p. U. of Nebr. Press **$12.00p**

544—Lottie Deno: Gambling Queen of Hearts. *By Rose.* 120p. Clear Light. **$12.95p**

552—The Cattle Towns. *By Dykstra.* 412p. U. of Nebr. **$15.00p**

567—Trail Dust and Saddle Leather. *By Mora.* Cowboy adventures. 246p. U. of Nebr. **$10.95p**

569—Saddles and Spurs: The Pony Express Saga. *By Settle & Settle.* 217p. U. of Nebr. **$12.00p**

577—Ghost Towns and Mining Camps of New Mexico. *By Sherman & Sherman.* 270p. U. of OK Press. **$21.95p**

578—Cow People. *By Dobie.* 303p. U of TX. **$12.95p**

580—Historical Atlas of New Mexico. *By Beck & Haase.* 140p. U. of Okla. Press. **$19.95p**

594—Stirrup High. *By Coburn.* 193p. U. NE. **$9.95p**

595—The Hog Ranches of Wyoming. Liquor Lust and Lies Under Sagebrush Skies. *By Brown.* 128p. High Plains. **$9.95p**

602—Hanging Judge. *By Harrington.* Judge Parker. 224p. U. of Okla. Pr. **$13.95p**

604—The Hollywood Posse. The Story of a Gallant Band of Horsemen Who Made Movie History. *By Cary.* 276p. U. of Okla. Press. **$16.95p**

630—Ben Holladay, the Stagecoach King. *By Frederick.* 334p. U. of Nebr. Press. **$8.95p**

634—Cowboys North and South. *By James.* 224p Mtn. Pr. Publ. **$25.00c**

651—The Making of Legends: More True Stories of Frontier America. *By Dugan.* 289p. Ohio U. Press. **$19.95p**

656—The Cowboy: An Unconventional History of Civilization on the Old-Time Cattle Range. *By Rollins.* 432p. U. of Okla. Press. **$19.95p**

665—One Hundred Years of Brown's Park and Diamond Mountain. *By DeJournette and DeJournette.* 476p. DeJournette Enterprises. **$34.95p**

681—Three Years with Quantrill: A True Story Told By His Scout John McCorkle. 240p. U. of Okla. Press. **$9.95p**

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

BOOKMART

America's #1 source for great western books!

For more titles, see our ads elsewhere in this issue. We have more than 370 titles. Order with confidence. Order today!

Call toll FREE 1-800-749-3369

800 service now available in Canada

or 405-743-3370 • Fax your order: 405-743-3374

THE BOOK MART TWApr99
P.O. Box 2107
Stillwater, OK 74076

List book numbers and prices below. Please include $2.75 shipping and handling for the first book and 75¢ for each additional book. For shipping outside the U.S., increase s/h by 50%. Payable in U.S. funds only.

LIST BOOK NUMBERS AND PRICES

_____ $_____
_____ $_____
_____ $_____
_____ $_____
_____ $_____
_____ $_____

Sales Tax (Oklahoma: 7.875%) $_____
Shipping & hdlg. $_____
Total $_____

☐ Ck/m.o. enclosed in amt. of $_____
Charge my: ☐ VISA ☐ AMEX ☐ MC

Card No. _____
Expiration Date _____
Signature _____
Name _____
Address _____
City/St/Zip _____
Phone (____)_____

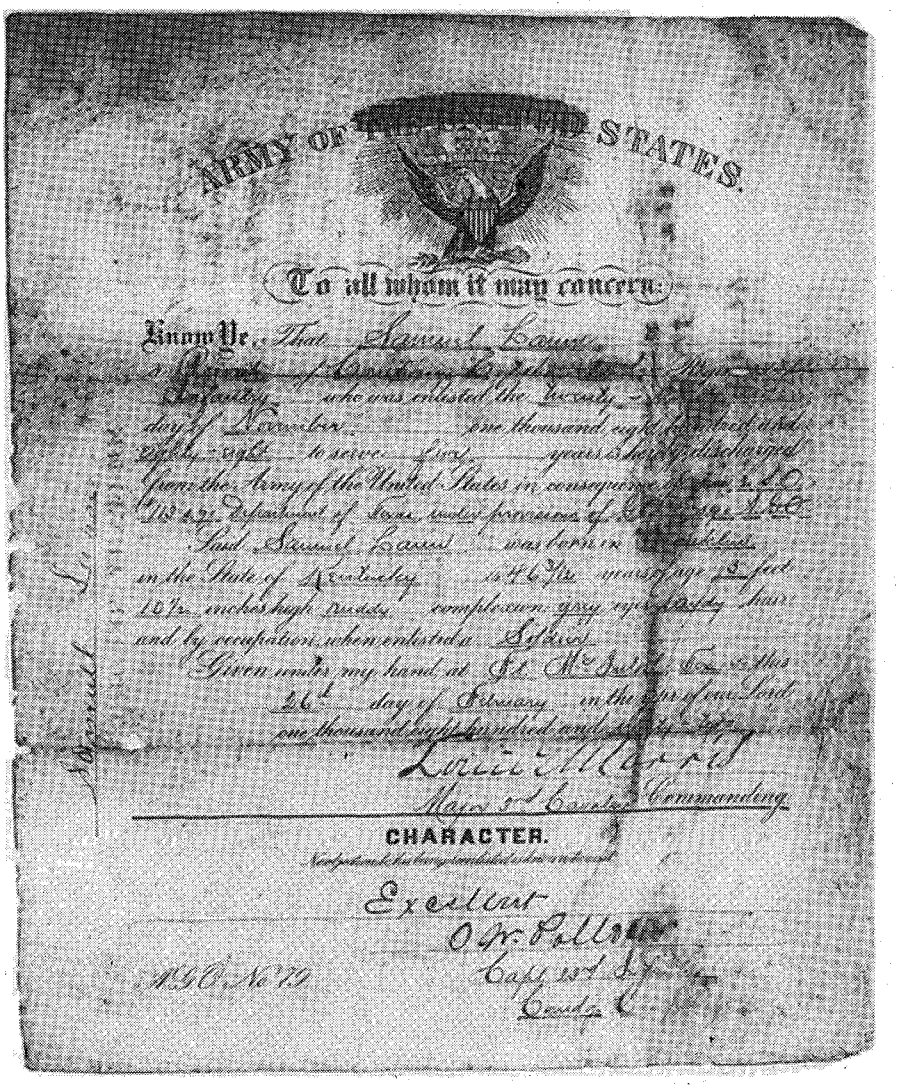
Allow 2-3 weeks for delivery.

For faster service, call 1-800-749-3369 and charge your order to your credit card.

405-743-3370 • 405-743-3374 fax

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

COLLECTING WES


ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

To all whom it may concern:

Know Ye, That Samuel Lowe, a Private of Captain Bailey's Company, Regiment of Infantry, who was enlisted the twenty-[illegible] day of November, one thousand eight hundred and [illegible] to serve five years, has this day been discharged from the Army of the United States in consequence of [illegible] Disability of Lame under provisions of Circular [illegible]

Said Samuel Lowe was born in [illegible] in the State of Kentucky is 46 yrs. years of age, 5 feet 10½ inches high, ruddy complexion, gray eyes, [illegible] hair, and, by occupation, when enlisted, a Soldier.

Given under my hand at Ft. McIntosh, Tex. this 26th day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and [illegible]

Louis Morris
Major 1st Cavalry Commanding

CHARACTER.
Conduct and character while in the service

Excellent
O. W. Pollard
Capt. 1st Lt.
Comdg. Co.

A.G.O. No. 79

Author's Collection

This discharge certificate, an Indian Wars document, was issued at Fort McIntosh, Texas, in 1892. It was acquired when the personal effects of an elderly spinster were disposed of. Occasionally, discharge certificates are found with the "character" portion at the bottom cut off along the heavy black line. These are known as "bob-tails" or dishonorable discharges, and do not necessarily impair the value of the document.

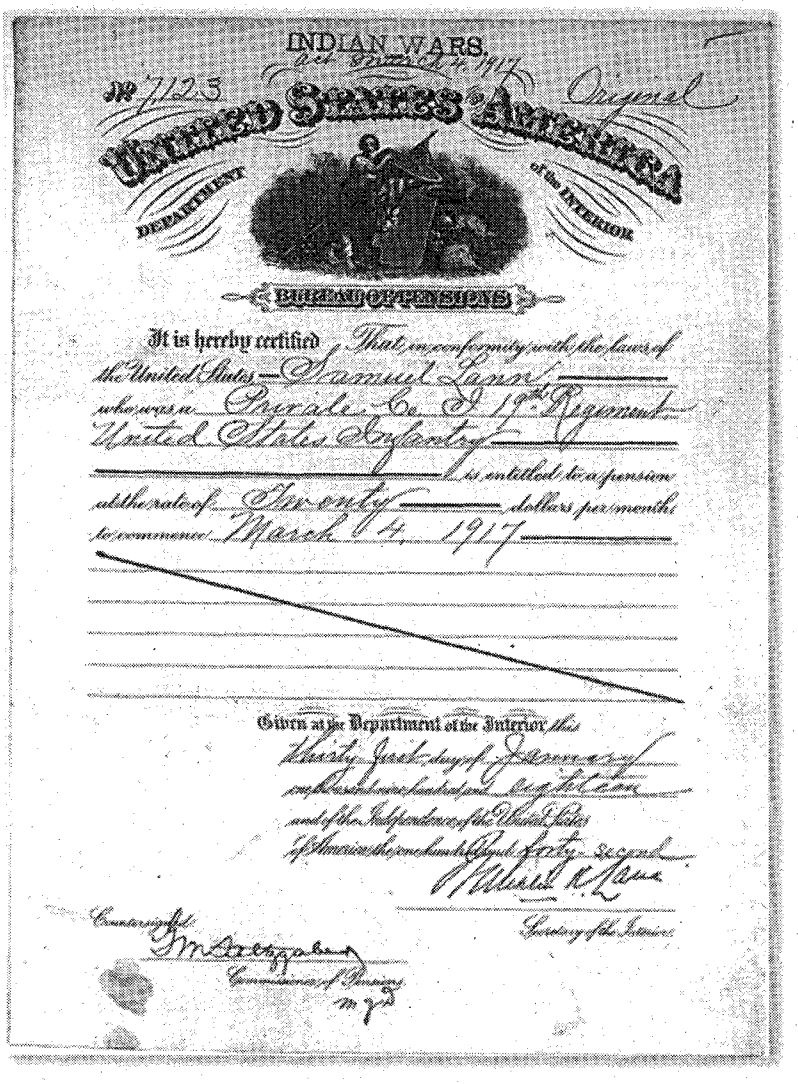
Not long ago, I got two catalogues in the mail. One listed a Spencer repeating rifle. The other had an original North-Western Overland Mail Co. ticket, in mint condition with all the stubs intact, providing stagecoach transportation from Miles City, Montana, to Glendive, and by rail from Glendive to Chicago. I could afford one or the other, but not both. Paper, however, especially paper from the nineteenth century, is more prone to deterioration and loss. Therefore, I was less likely to see another intact, mint stagecoach-train ticket than another Spencer rifle. I opted for the ticket.

Collecting western paper—letters, diaries, stock certificates, books, maps, etc.—is a growing hobby as original paper becomes scarcer and more people become interested in the frontier. Much of it is already in libraries and archives, but good material remains on the market. In February 1998, sixty-one manuscript volumes of Mexican Inquisition records came

By Charles M. Robinson, III

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TERN DOCUMENTS


INDIAN WARS.
act March 4, 1917
No 7123
Original
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR
BUREAU OF PENSIONS
It is hereby certified That in conformity with the laws of the United States Samuel Lann who was a Private Co. I 19th Regiment United States Infantry is entitled to a pension at the rate of Twenty dollars per month to commence March 4, 1917
Given at the Department of the Interior this Thirty first day of January one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second
Secretary of the Interior
Countersigned
Commissioner of Pensions

Author's Collection

A 1917 pension document, also an Indian Wars relic.

up for sale at the California International Antiquarian Book Fair. The collection covers the period of 1593 to 1817, several of the records concerned Inquisitorial investigations into founding families of Nuevo Leon and, by extension, South Texas. To acquire something of this magnitude, one must either win the lottery or be a well-endowed center of learning. As it turned out, the Bancroft Library of the University of California at Berkeley became the proud new owner of fifty-nine of those volumes (Bancroft's announcement failed to explain the discrepancy).

The high price paid by Bancroft was determined by the extent and uniqueness of the collection, and is the exception, rather than the rule. Overall, much of the available material falls within the range of the average collector, although, in some cases, it might be necessary to forgo that new table saw until next year.

Western paper varies according to type of article (for example, a diary would cost more than a letter), historic value, rarity, and the person involved. A case in point is manuscript letters. The most expensive, of course, is autograph correspondence of famous westerners. A letter signed by George Armstrong Custer will fetch into the four figures for no other reason than it is a Custer letter. Anything handwritten by Stephen F. Austin is virtually

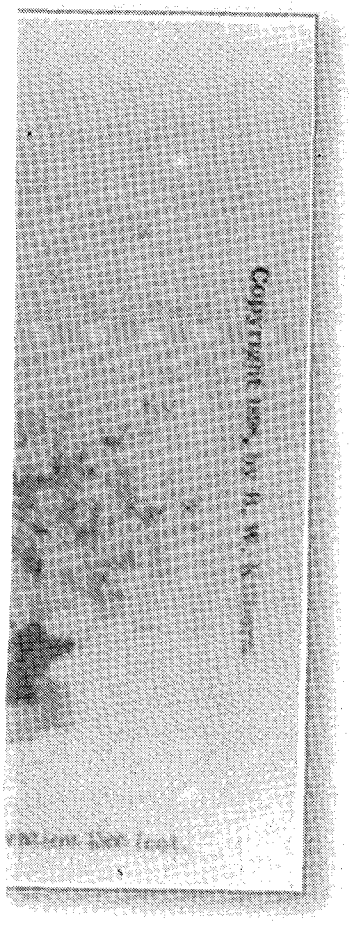
LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Stock certificates, like this one for a mine in Nevada's Comstock region, are a specialty of their own, and are becoming popular amon

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Author's Collection

eneral collectors.



Author's Collection

A stereo card purchased in an antique-collectible store for $2.50 shows prospectors climbing Chilicoothe Pass to the Yukon gold fields. It consists of two original photographic prints pasted on a card.

beyond reach of the average collector for the simple fact that very few examples remain outside of public collections. On the other hand, I once saw a two-page letter sent from Fort Davis, Texas, in the 1870s, describing a trip across West Texas to the fort, for $20 on a table at an antique show. Of course, by the time I went home, got my checkbook, and returned, the letter was sold.

Because of the high interest, Civil War letters from ordinary soldiers and civilians will command significantly higher prices than western letters from ordinary soldiers and civilians. One letter from an obscure Union or Confederate private in Virginia might be as expensive as six letters from an obscure private at an Indian War post in Montana. Mexican War letters are beginning to appreciate slightly because of growing attention to the subject. Nevertheless, most western letters (unless, of course, they carry a famous name) are still inexpensive compared with those from the Civil War.

Local interest can be a factor in price if not general market value. A Mexican War letter from Point Isabel, Texas, will cost significantly more in Port Isabel (as the point is now called) than it would—say—in San Francisco. A letter from Texas Ranger James B. Gillett will be priced considerably higher in Texas, where he is famous, than in New York where few have ever heard of him. On the opposite side of the coin, Spanish colonial manuscripts from the Southwest are still a bargain compared to British colonial documents from the East, notwithstanding the $125,000 the Bancroft Library expects to spend purchasing and processing the fifty-nine volumes of Inquisition records.

Original editions of books are probably the most expensive type of printed Western paper, and they continue to appreciate. In fact, at least one major regional publisher, State House Press in Austin, Texas, got into business by producing facsimile reprints of nineteenth and early twentieth century classics of Texana. Many of the early, original books were printed on perishable paper, and locally printed works were never produced in sizable quantities. A classic case is H.H. McConnell's *Five Years a Cavalryman,* which most historians consider to be the definitive memoir of the Indian fighting army. The book was printed in Jacksboro, Texas, in 1889, and the flimsy pink newsprint pages virtually guaranteed that the book would not withstand much hard use. Over the years, many copies of the original edition have fallen apart. About twelve years ago, I acquired a nearly mint copy for $550, but I doubt one could touch even a ragged example now for under $1,000. Three years ago, one surfaced at an auction with a reserve bid of $1,200.

Even fairly modern publications can command high prices. University of Oklahoma Press original editions from the 1960s, in good condition with dust jackets intact, often sell for many times the original cover price. Nevertheless, a person who looks hard, has the right friends, or the right amount of luck, can come into something really worthwhile. In the spring of 1998, an original edition of *Five Years a Cavalryman* showed up in a Jacksboro garage sale for fifty cents. (The person who found it was honest enough to advise the seller of the true value; the seller told her to take it for fifty cents anyway.) Several years ago, family friends gave me original editions of Mark Twain's *Roughing It,* W. Fletcher Johnson's *Life of Sitting Bull and History of the Indian War of 1890-91,* and Samuel Smucker's *Life Among the Mormons.*

The best advice concerning books was that given me several years ago by Texas bibliophile Jenkins Garrett, whose collection forms the basis of the research library at the University of Texas-Arlington. "Buy first editions," he said, "and buy hardcover." These will appreciate in value much more than reprints, and paperbacks might actually lose value.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Author's Collection

A ticket issued by the North-Western Overland Mail Co. offers stagecoach transportation from Miles City, Montana, to the railhead at Glendive, and train from there to Chicago. Not considered important at the time, tickets were discarded when they became obsolete or were used, and those with all the stubs are among the great rarities of the West.

Broadsides, pamphlets, maps, and stock certificates are also a good field for starting a western collection, although these are beginning to go up in price as the supply dwindles and the demand increases. One can't buy everything, but if you set specific goals and are selective, some good representative pieces can be acquired.

At one recent auction I purchased an 1876 certificate for a hundred shares of mining stock in Nevada. Checking the estimated value in the catalogue (a fair indication of the ultimate bid price) it was neither the cheapest nor the most expensive. It was, however, for a mine in the Comstock region while that lode was still being worked at a reasonable profit, and this was a determining factor in my decision. I will buy a Texas pamphlet or broadside over examples from California because, being from Texas, that is my primary interest. By the same token, I would prefer paper money issued by the Republic of Texas over that issued by the Confederate States of America. In printed or manuscript militaria, I will take a piece concerning Ranald Mackenzie over one involving Nelson Miles simply because I am more interested in Mackenzie (there really doesn't have to be any logic to the system, so long as one uses a system).

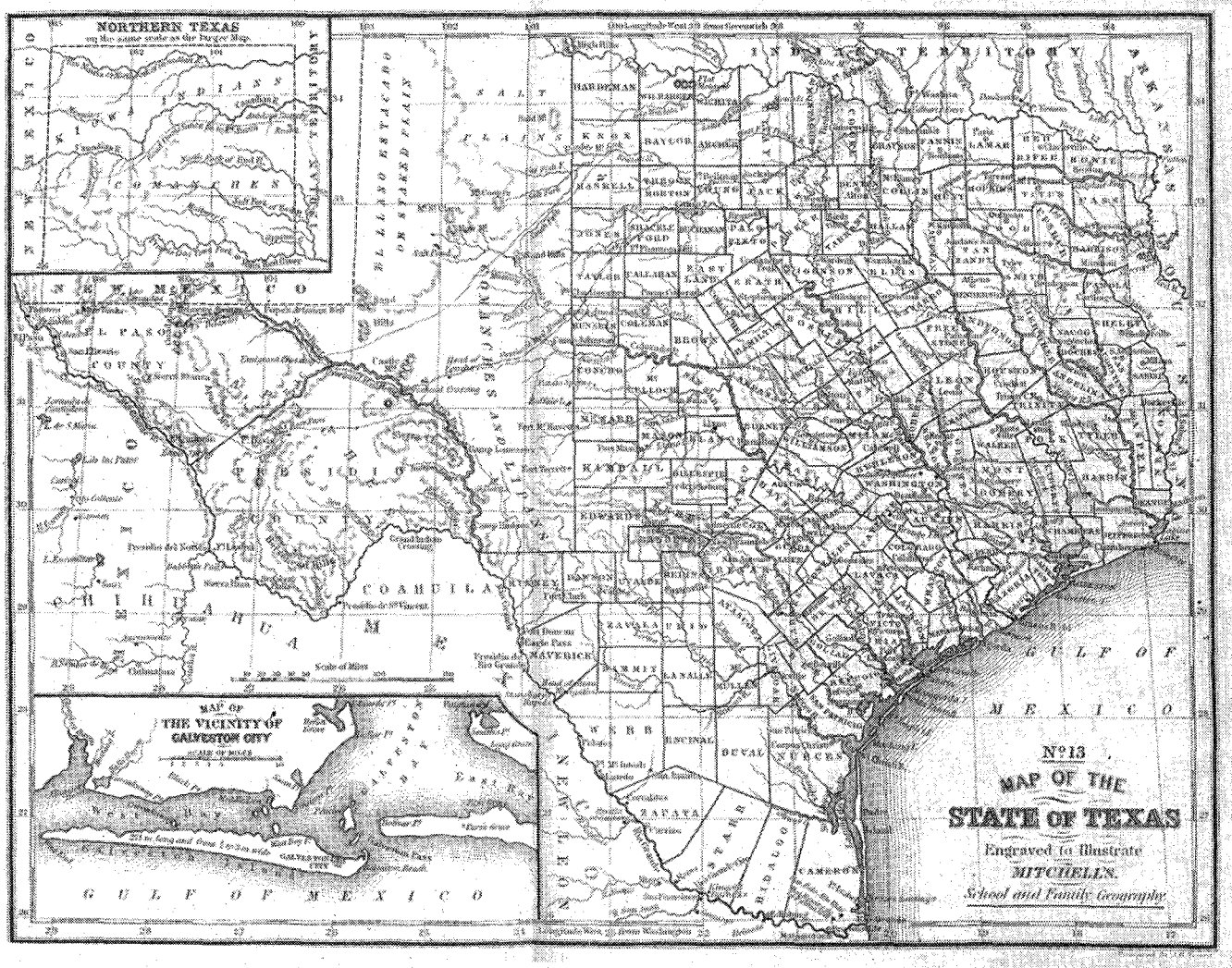
Aside from the satisfaction of handling something that was created and/or handled by a person who helped open the American West, paper gives a good picture of how things were. A letter describes a way of life that is gone forever. A pamphlet or a broadside shows what people believed at the time. Paper money and stock certificates often have vignettes illustrating some aspect of western life. Many of these vignettes, as well as illustrations from nineteenth century books, have appeared in modern books about the West, not the least of which was Time-Life's Old West series of the 1970s. I once ordered an illustration of Fort Brown, Texas, in the 1840s from the Library of Congress, only to get one that I already had—in a first edition copy of W.S. Henry's *Campaign Sketches of the War with Mexico.*

With illustrations, however, it is wise to remember that all was not what it appears. Line engravings and metal plate photographs (tintypes and daguerreotypes) are particularly tricky. With an engraved illustration, the artist draws the picture which ultimately ends up in the hands of the engraver, who makes an exact copy on wood, stone, or metal. The finished illustration is printed directly from that engraving, producing an image in reverse of the original. The same applies to daguerreotypes and tintypes which, lacking negatives, are mirror image photographs of the subject. Thus the only documented photograph—a tintype—of Billy the Kid shows him with his revolver strapped to his left side, creating the tradition that the Kid was left-handed. In fact, Billy was right-handed, but the tintype reversed the image.

Stock, letterhead, document, and currency vignettes may show western life as it really was, or they may show an engraver or promoter's ideal of what western life should have been. Either way, they are valuable portrayals of the times.

At the risk of repeating myself, it does help to be rich (doesn't everything?) but people on limited budgets are eligible to become collectors of western paper. Nevertheless, bargains are still out there. Several years ago, I stopped by a local antique-and-collectible shop and walked out with six original stereo cards of the Klondike Gold Rush. These had the actual photographic prints pasted on them and included one of the famous views of the long column of gold-seekers climbing Chilicoothe Pass. I bought them for

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Author's Collection

Like stock certificates, maps are a specialty all their own. Much of western Texas was still unknown when this map was prepared in the late 1850s.

$2.50 each. The same shop yielded a stereo card of a Ute family about the turn of the century, which cost $10 (Indian scenes are always more expensive, and a Custer photo will exceed $300). On yet another expedition to the same shop, I acquired an 1878 copy of *Harper's Weekly*, containing a cartoon of bandy-legged Secretary of the Interior Carl Schurz assuring a settler whose family had just been massacred that Indians were not a problem. (This is another image that has been reproduced in modern histories of the Indian Wars.)

Acquiring paper is only part of the job. Far more difficult is the matter of preservation. In many cases, paper was never meant to be permanent, and well into this century was permeated with acid that virtually guarantees deterioration. The pages in my original edition of N.C. Brooks' *Complete History of the Mexican War* are turning brown, and the illustrations in my 1848 edition of John Charles Frémont's *Narrative of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains...and to Oregon and North California* have stained the facing pages. The deterioration can be halted and the acid neutralized with readily available chemical treatments which, with a little care, can be applied by the amateur. The same applies for maps, letters, documents, and the like.

Newspapers, maps, and letters should be packaged between two sheets of Mylar, held together along the edges with double-stick tape designed for the purpose. This is completely reversible simply by snipping off the end of the Mylar. Never, never, laminate documents to any sort of backing.

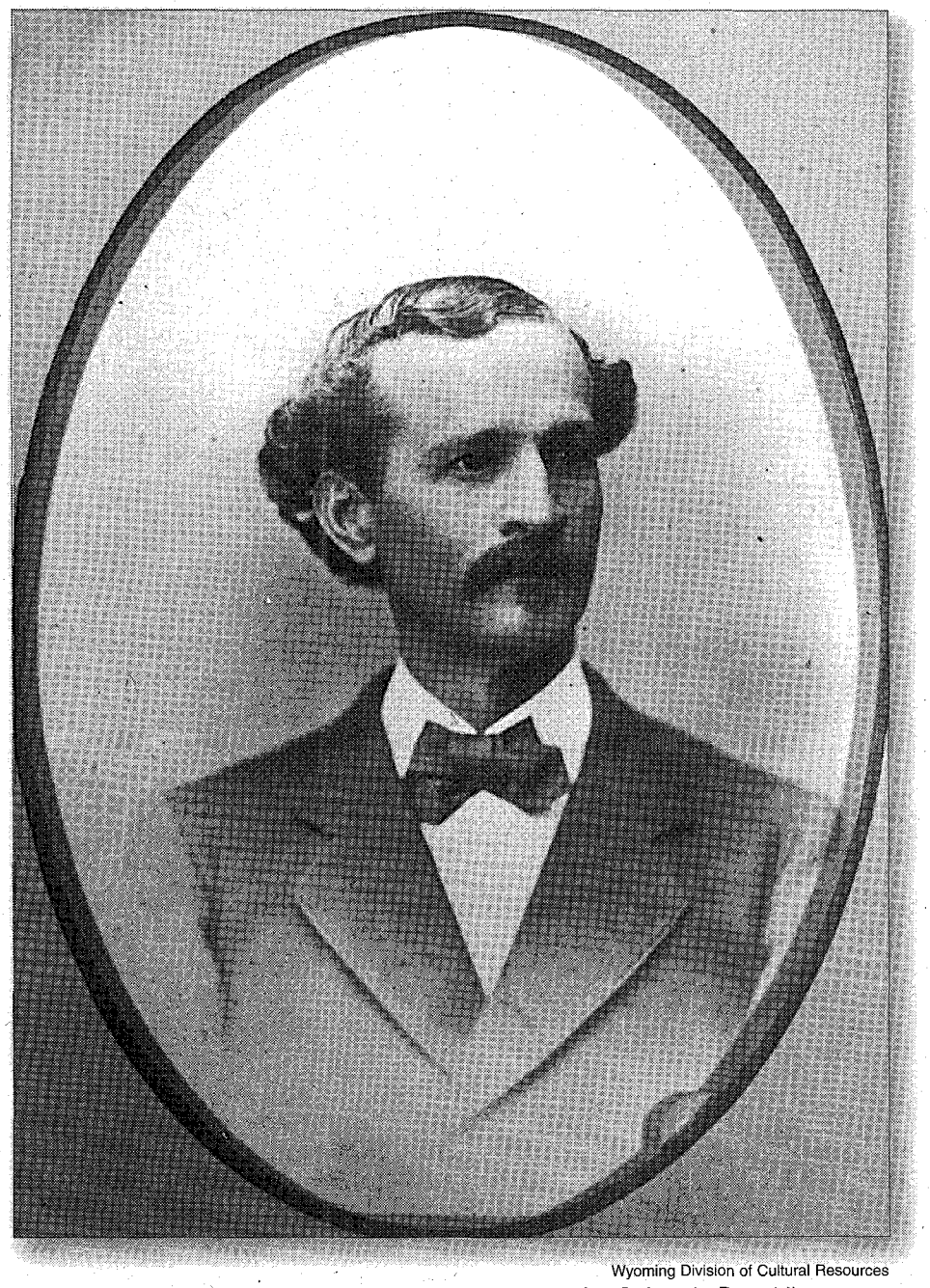
Storage should be away from light, in inert sleeves or folders, and in boxes designed for the purpose. These are available for anything from stereo cards, to letters, to sheet music to baseball cards. If I want to display a rare old photograph, I have it copied, and frame the copy on the wall. After all, the copy can be reprinted. The original cannot.

The best advice is to consult with the archivist at the nearest major university library or historical research depository. As a rule, these people are more than helpful and generally have a large assortment of catalogues of preservation products from various sources.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WYOMING'S FIRST BLACK LEGISLATOR: WILLIAM JEFFERSON HARDIN

By Larry K. Brown



Wyoming Division of Cultural Resources

William Jefferson Hardin, was chosen to represent the Colorado Republican party at the 1872 territorial convention. After moving to Cheyenne, Wyoming, Hardin was elected the state's first black legislator, and as a delegate at Wyoming's sixth and seventh legislative assemblies.

The blaze in the fireplace snapped and cracked like a whip as it tried to cage winter's chill at Cheyenne's Opera House, where members of Wyoming's Seventh Legislative Assembly met in 1882. As the men warmed to their work, they repealed a law, passed thirteen years earlier by the First Legislature, that banned interracial marriages.

That group included a proud, dark-skinned gentleman, with jet black hair and eyes, whose 140 pounds hid his 5'10" frame like a thin sheet of bronze. And, as Wyoming's first black legislator, he probably felt joy, because the brave votes cast by him and his majority destigmatized his birth and legitimized his marriage.

Born around 1830 in Russellville, Kentucky, as the son of a free black mother and a white father, William Jefferson Hardin claimed to be the brother of Ben Hardin, one of the most eminent barristers and criminal layers to serve before the bar of that state.

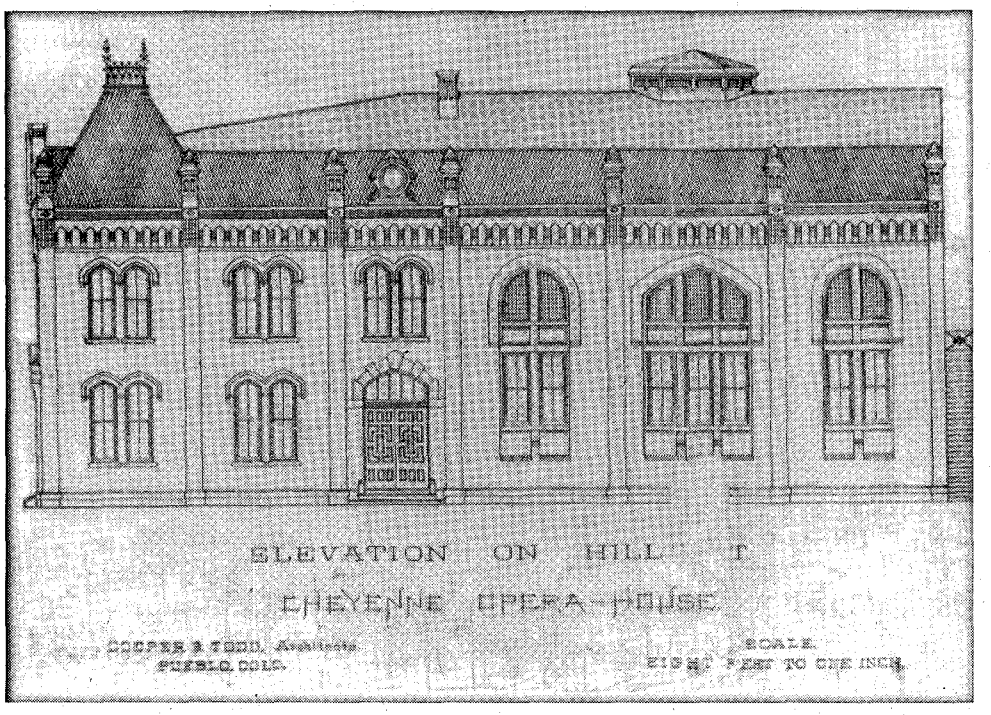
Later, after living eleven years in a celibate commune of the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing—better known as "Shakers"—the young man moved to Bowling Green, Kentucky. There for the next year or so, he taught at a school composed of "free children of color."

Then, sometime after 1850 gold called him west to California, where he spent the next four years before returning home. Having experienced a relatively unfettered life in the Far West, he again left the Bluegrass State vowing "he would never set his feet on the soil of old

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Kentucky again, until it was consecrated to freedom." This time he went to Canada, then to Janesville, Wisconsin, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Nebraska before, in 1863, settling at Denver, Colorado.

In the Mile High City, Hardin speculated in stocks and managed a poolroom before finding his niche as a barber. Thanks to his charisma and gift of gab, he soon became a leader in the black community. While many Negroes lived quietly in their communities and avoided drawing attention to themselves, Hardin seemed to seek the spotlight and used his oratorical skills to attract its attention. In some of his first speeches in Denver and the surrounding area, he praised the accomplishments of Haitian black patriot and general Toussaint L'Ouverture in Haiti. According to the editor of the *Black Hawk Daily Mining Journal*, Hardin's talks proved so persuasive that they convinced him "that under proper culture blacks may be redeemed." Hardin, however, believed his remarks at a citizens' meeting, hastily called upon hearing of President Abraham Lincoln's assassination on April 14, 1865, established his reputation. Those who heard his talk proclaimed it to be "one of the most...eloquent orations delivered in Colorado on that memorable occasion."



Wyoming Division of Cultural Resources

The celebrated Opera House in Cheyenne, Wyoming, served as the site for Wyoming's Seventh Legislative Assembly from January 10 through April 10, 1882.

As his celebrity as a public speaker spread and his constituency grew larger, he began to press for equal rights for blacks. The rather liberal 1861 law which established voter qualifications in Colorado Territory permitted all males of more than twenty-one years old to cast ballots.

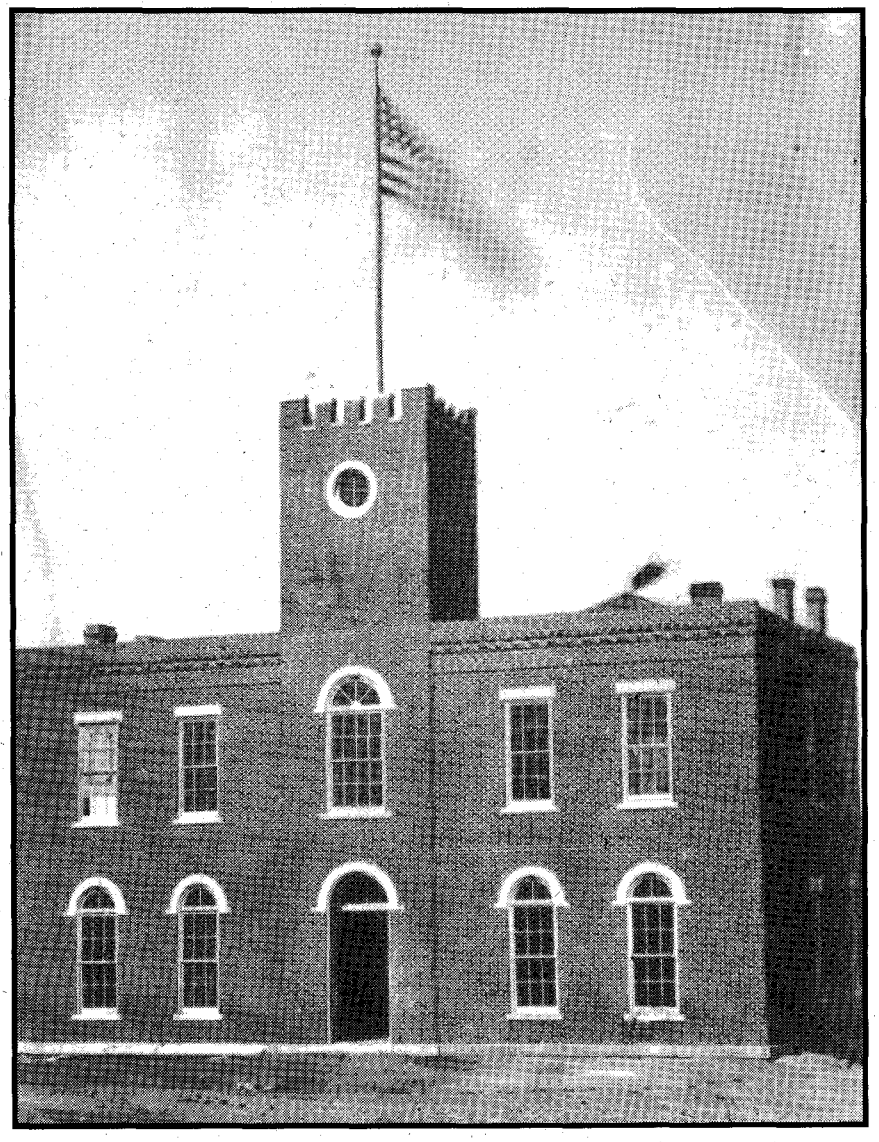
The territorial legislature amended that law three years later, however, specifically prohibiting blacks and mulattos from voting. Black resentment and hostility caused by that law helped bring Hardin to the fore. At a November 7, 1865, public debate regarding the issue of equal rights, the "Colored Orator of Denver," as his fans increasingly called him, challenged congressional candidates James J. Cavanaugh and John M. Chivington, who supported the discriminatory legislation. After first criticizing his opponents for their support of Irish suffrage, he castigated them for characterizing Negroes and Indians as "uncivilized." He then launched into an "eloquent" lecture on the accomplishments of blacks, according to the *Denver Rocky Mountain News*. His speech proved so effective that the predominantly white audience, although not favoring suffrage for all Negroes, seemed to conclude that Hardin, at least, proved his right to the ballot. Even Cavanaugh reversed his stand and offered his support for nondiscriminatory voting rights.

As word of Hardin's effective advocacy of equal suffrage spread, so grew his popularity as a public speaker. For example, during 1866, he delivered major addresses commemorating the Emancipation Proclamation and Independence Day. Perhaps no speech that Hardin made, however, produced so great a sensation as the one he delivered ona July 4, 1866, in the capital city. He so inflamed the crowd that day with his account of horrors committed during the race riot that year in Memphis and recollections of other cruelties suffered by Negroes in the South that it brought tears to the eyes of his audience. Years later, he called it one of his best efforts and cred-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ited Arapaho County Sheriff David Cook for saving his life from anti-abolitionists in the crowd, who murdered a black man within hours of the talk.

Swept up with the growing effectiveness of his local speechmaking, he broadened his campaign on behalf of equal rights to launch a direct national appeal via letters, telegrams, and petitions for support. Specifically, he decried the lack of public education for black children. One of his first notes, for example, went to Horace Greeley, the fiery editor of the *New York Tribune.* In that epistle, Hardin reported that authorities forced several of his successful black friends—Barney Ford and Edward Sanderlin, for example—to send their children back east to attend private schools even though those successful businessmen paid local taxes, respectively, on properties valued at $30,000 and $40,000. In reprisal, he asked Greeley to help him fight against Colorado's admission as a state to the Union, then being considered by Congress, because the Colorado constitution denied equal suffrage. The great newspaperman, however, balked at that suggestion, maintaining that every state and territory should stipulate its own voting requirements. Hardin's similar plea to Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, however, gained the opposite reply. In fact, Sumner lobbied tirelessly on Hardin's behalf until Congress finally passed the law granting equal suffrage in the territories.



Denver Public Library, Western History Collection

The Denver branch of the United States Mint, where William J. Hardin worked briefly in 1873 as a gold weigher and clerk.

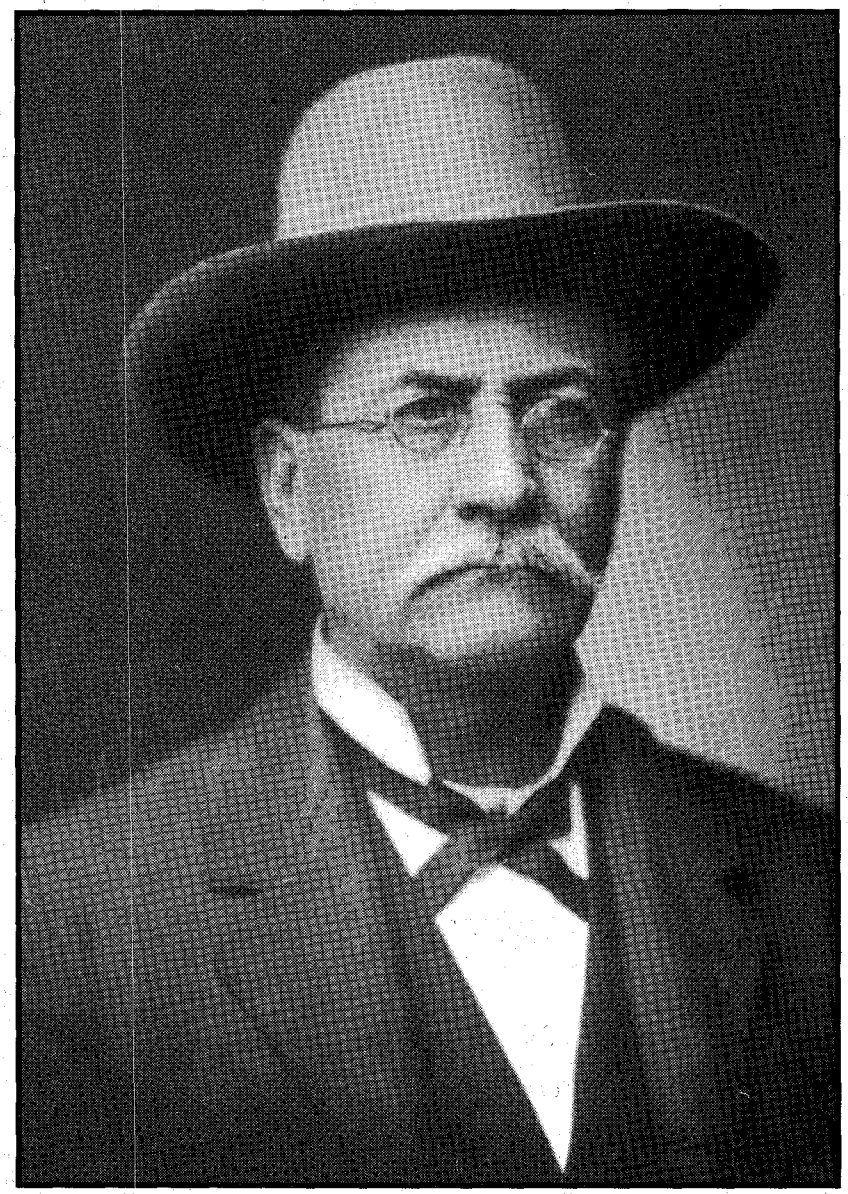
Perhaps that which most infuriated most Coloradoans, however, came in the form of a petition, which Hardin sent to Congress in December 1865 demanding Colorado be denied statehood "until the word white be erased from her State Constitution." The fact that 137 black men signed that document suggests that he achieved some degree of Negro unity, at least in the Denver metropolitan area. He followed that mailing with a petition, which he sent to Territorial Governor Alexander Cummings, in which he questioned suffrage and educational restrictions, and asked for the governor's help in eliminating those laws. Although Cummings acceded to Hardin's wishes, as evidenced by his subsequent efforts to bring about impartial suffrage and greater educational opportunities for blacks, his immediate efforts proved futile.

Thanks, however, to the untiring efforts of men like Hardin, Governor Cummings, Senator Sumner, and those other leaders who shared their views, blacks in all of the territories, including Colorado, finally gained from Congress the right to vote in January 1867, three years before the Fifteenth Amendment became effective. While Coloradoans accepted equal suffrage without noticeable opposition, a *Denver Rocky Mountain News* editorial by William Byers, made clear that Hardin's aggressiveness in the matter "created antagonism" for him. While the public seemed to support Hardin's verbal appeals in 1865, editorial sympathy for his cause disappeared the following year when his petitions to Congress and Colorado's territorial legislature became publicly known. Continued attacks by the

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

press, in fact, gradually made him *persona non grata* to many of his white contemporaries.

The abrasive Hardin's readiness to publicly chastise others of his own race for their periodic poor behavior succeeded in antagonizing his fellow blacks, as well. For example, a fight broke out among Negroes on August 1, 1867, as they celebrated emancipation in the West Indies. Instead of choosing a more tactful approach, Hardin fired off a lengthy letter to the editor of the *Denver Rocky Mountain News*, labeling the participants as "utterly depraved and degraded." Further, he asked the citizens of Denver to respond by heaping "just condemnation" upon the fighters for their "niggerdly [sic]" conduct. He also lectured blacks on proper manners, suggesting they "deserved segregation or exclusion from public places" if they failed to observe expected decorum. Regarding Hardin's slurs as demeaning, some blacks wrote to the *Denver Colorado Tribune* demanding a public apology. Refusing to make amends, Hardin countered with a statement that "among those who signed the article is the name of a man whom my friends have often pointed out to me as one of my most inveterate enemies, a man of whom it is said never loses an opportunity to vilify and belittle me, although he is as sneaking about it as a snake in the grass."



Denver Public Library, Western History Collection

Arapaho County Sheriff David Cook, Hardin claimed, saved his life from anti-abolitionists following a July the Fourth celebration in Denver in 1866.

Regrettably for all concerned, Hardin's desire for attention and arrogance caused him to cross swords with fellow blacks on still other occasions. Take the case of school integration, for example. While it is true that, in pursuit of equal suffrage, Hardin called for greater public educational opportunities for black youth, it seems Lewis Douglass, Jr., the son of abolitionist Frederick Douglass, made increased schooling a reality for his Denver brethren during his visit there in 1866-1867. Following the granting of equal suffrage by Congress in January 1867, Lewis established a night school for black adults so they might better understand the functions of government and politics. The following June, he demanded education at the public's expense for black youth, as well. On the other hand, Hardin did not enter the fray until that August when he and his supporters met with members of the Denver Board of Trustees for Schools and unsuccessfully demanded integration.

Despite his relatively late entry in that struggle, some still credit Hardin for the school board's 1873 decision that made it possible for black children to be educated in segregated schools for several years before full integration came to Denver some six years later. According to a 1879 political biography published in the *Cheyenne Daily Sun*, that success stemmed from his debate with George W. Miller, a white segregationist. During their meeting, Miller allegedly spoke first, characterizing blacks as "degraded" and "beyond education." Witnesses recalled what happened next.

When Miller took his seat it was evident from the applause he received that he had made a considerable impression at the meeting in favor of non-admission. Then Hardin rose to reply; his best friends feared that he was

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

not equal to the occasion.

But they were mistaken. His opponent had aroused all of his latent powers, and in a speech of one hour, full of facts, logic, sarcasm, and eloquence he completely and successfully refuted Miller's arguments. "During the delivery of Hardin's speech, Miller changed colors and positions and squirmed and twisted like a worm in hot embers. Republicans and Democrats who were present at the meeting said they never before [witnessed] Miller so badly used up on the rostrum or at the bar as on that occasion."

Hardin proved so popular and effective, local Republican leaders chose him to represent them at their party's 1872 territorial convention. The following year, those same appreciative pols helped him land a job as a gold weigher and clerk with the Denver branch of the U.S. Mint. In 1873, he also wed Nellie Davidson, a white lady from New York, who worked locally as a milliner.

But, soon thereafter, a black woman, calling herself Caroline Hardin, burst on the scene with proof she wed Hardin in Kentucky and bore him a daughter, Maty Elizabeth. Moreover, she charged that Hardin moved from Omaha to Denver to avoid being drafted into the Union Army during the Civil War. Hardin acknowledged her charges as true. But, he claimed their marriage to be illegal and void because he was a minor at the time and she was a slave.

Denver Public Library, Western History Collection

George W. Miller, a white segregationist, debated Hardin at a Denver school board meeting in 1873. Hardin's arguments resulted in the admittance of black children to some Denver public schools.

Although Hardin was never charged with any crimes, the scandal led the mint's director, Charles Davis, to fire him, so Hardin moved that same fall to Cheyenne, where he returned to the tonsorial trade to support himself and his wife. Not long after settling in the "Magic City on the Plains," however, Hardin's pleasing personality and eloquence again won friends, both white and black.

Some suggest that Hardin's first step on his road back to politics began in April 1878 when he spoke about the evils of alcohol to members of the local Presbyterian church. In only his second major speech since moving to Wyoming, the crowd "frequently interrupted by applause" the prohibitionist's words of warning, according to a *Cheyenne Daily Sun* reporter who attended the event. Within a year, various groups regularly called upon him to speak at their public meetings.

With his obvious visibility and increased popularity, he soon caught the eye of the Laramie County fusion, or union ticket, delegates—made up of both Democrats and Republicans—responsible for choosing candidates for election in 1879 to Wyoming's Sixth Legislative Assembly. During the ensuing convention that August, Hardin earned one of four House positions "amid loud cheering." In the stirring scene that followed, Hardin "brought down the house" with his acceptance remarks. In Wyoming's territorial gen-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

eral election that followed on September 2, he won a seat in the House of Representatives, no small feat in a state where only three percent of the population declared their race to 1880 census takers as "Negro." Praising the people's fairness, the *Cheyenne Daily Leader* called Hardin's election "a moral triumph." Moreover, it added, "What other territory or northern state can boast such liberality." The *Cheyenne Daily Sun* cheered Hardin for breaking down racial prejudice "by preeminent manifestations of ability and upright conduct."

When the assembly convened in Cheyenne that November 4, the House leadership appointed him to the Indian and Military Affairs Committee, as well as to the Joint Standing Committee on Printing. It also honored him that day by assigning him during the opening session to introduce the House's speaker, H.L. Myrick. During the next forty days that the Assembly met, Hardin introduced six bills. Of his only proposals to become law, however, one called for the protection of dairymen and the other, the destruction of hawks and eagles "to protect poultry."

Despite his fine service on behalf of the people, Hardin barely won a second term in the Wyoming House of Representatives. In the November 2, 1880, elections, he received 1,277 votes, a mere fifty-eight ballots more than his closest rival. Nonetheless, he survived as the only House member of the Sixth session to serve during the Seventh Legislative Assembly whose term ended December 31, 1883. As the only returning representative, he became chairman of the relatively unimportant Engrossment Committee, which occasionally presided over the House when it met as a committee of the whole.

Denver Public Library, Western History Collection

Charles Davis, director of the Denver branch of the U.S. Mint, fired Hardin in 1873 after he was charged with being a draft dodger and bigamist.

During the 1882 legislative session, Hardin introduced three bills, only two of which the House enacted. The first amended the law incorporating Cheyenne, while addressing the city's boundaries. The second made it a misdemeanor to "exhibit any kind of fire arms, bowie knife, dirk, dagger, slug [sic] shot or other deadly weapon in a rude, angry or threatening manner," except in the defense of self, family, or property. Although Hardin was not the author of the act, perhaps one of the most significant laws passed during that session in terms of his personal life, however, dealt with interracial marriage. Hardin, black husband of a white woman, delivered perhaps one of his most moving speeches, "earnest and eloquent, bristling with facts," in favor of removing a ban that existed since 1869 when the First Legislative Assembly passed the bill.

The following year, for reasons not clear, the Hardins packed their bags and moved to Park City, Utah, where after another brief fling with politics, this once fiery celebrity quickly faded first to ember, then to ash. Nellie left him, and, as his business and health failed, the once great orator lost the last of his luck at a cabin he shared with a male friend. Sadly, after "four unsuccessful attempts to end my miserable life by taking laudanum poison," he only found peace on Friday, September 13, 1889, with a self-inflicted, .38 caliber bullet to his heart.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Outlaws & Lawmen

019—Billy the Kid: A Short and Violent Life. *By Utley.* 328p. U. of Neb. **$14.00p**

022—Historical Atlas of the Outlaw West. *By Patterson.* 232p. Johnson Books. **$16.95p**

035—West of Hell's Fringe: Crime, Criminals, and the Federal Peace Officer in Oklahoma Territory. *By Shirley.* 496p. Univ. of Okla. Press. **$18.95p**

040—Rise and Fall of the Sundance Kid. *By Kirby.* 153p. Western Pub. **$7.95p**

070—High Noon in Lincoln: Violence on the Western Frontier. *By Utley.* 278p. U. of NM Press. **$13.95p**

079—Law West of Fort Smith. *By Shirley.* 349p. Univ. of Neb. **$14.95p**

136—They Called Him Wild Bill. *By Rosa.* Thorough. 377p. U. of Okla. Press. **$21.95p**

138—Great Gunfighters of the Kansas Cowtowns. *By Miller and Snell.* 494p. U. of Neb. Press. **$14.00p**

139—Jesse James Was His Name. *By Settle.* Well documented. 283p. U. of Neb. Press. **$11.95p**

140—A Cowboy Detective. *By Siringo.* A western classic. 556p. U. of Neb. Press. **$14.95p**

142—Gunfighter: Man or Myth. *By Rosa.* 229p. U. of Okla. Press. **$14.95p**

143—Life of Tom Horn. *By Horn.* Reprint of 1904 classic. 272p. U. of Okla. Press. **$12.95p**

144—John Selman, Gunfighter. *By Metz.* 254p. Univ. of U. of Okla. Press. **$14.95p**

146—Pat Garrett: Story of a Western Lawman, *By Metz.* Definitive. 328p. U. of Okla. Press. **$16.95p**

147—Encyclopedia of Western Gunfighters. *By O'Neal.* Who's who. 386p. OU Pr. **$19.95p**

148—Bat Masterson: Man & Legend. *By DeArment.* 442p. U. of Okla. Press. **$17.95p**

151—I'll Die Before I'll Run: Story of the Great Feuds of Texas. *By Sonnichsen.* 387p. U. of Neb. **$14.95p**

152—Dallas Stoudenmire: El Paso Marshal. *By Metz.* First rate. 162p. U. of Okla. **$11.95p**

163—The Saga of Tom Horn: The Story of a Cattleman's War. *By Krakel.* 274p. U. of Neb. Press. **$12.95p**

165—I Married Wyatt Earp. *By Earp; ed. by Boyer.* 277p. Univ. of Ariz. Press. **$14.95p**

166—The Wild Bunch at Robbers Roost. *By Baker.* 224p. U. of Neb. Press. **$13.95p**

167—John Ringo: The Gunfighter Who Never Was. *By Burrows.* 224p. U. of Ariz. Press. **$15.95p**

231—Belle Starr and Her Times. *By Shirley.* 324p. Univ. of Okla. Press. **$15.95p**

261—When Six Guns Ruled: Outlaw Towns of the Southwest. *By Simmons.* 125p. ACP. **$11.95p**

275—Mean as Hell: Life of a New Mexico Lawman. *By Harkey.* 223p. Ancient City. **$14.95p**

299—The Authentic Life of Billy the Kid. *By Garrett.* 156p. Univ. of Okla. **$10.95p**

307—The Texas Rangers: A Century of Frontier Defense. *By Webb.* 606p. U. Tx Pr. **$16.95p**

312—Black, Red and Deadly: Black and Indian Gunfighters. *By Burton.* 304p. Eakin. **$17.95p; $24.95c**

313—Life of John Wesley Hardin, as Written by Himself. *By Hardin.* 153p. Univ. of Okla. **$9.95p**

315—Tom Horn, "Killing Is My Specialty." *By Carlson.* 257p. Beartooth Corral Press. **$16.95p**

347—Doc Holliday. *By Myers.* Popular biography. 224p. University of Nebraska Press. **$9.95p**

351—The Banditti of the Plains. *By Mercer; fwd. by Kitrell.* 198p. Univ. of Okla. Press. **$11.95p**

352—The Life and Adventures of Joaquin Murieta, the Celebrated California Bandit. *By Ridge.* 160p. Univ. of Okla. **$11.95p**

353—The Rise and Fall of Jesse James. *By Love.* 446p. Univ. of Nebr. Press. **$15.00p**

380—George Scarborough: The Life and Death of a Lawman on the Closing Frontier. *By DeArment,* 322p. Oklahoma University Press. **$13.95p**

382—The Luckiest Outlaw: The Life and Legends of Doc Middleton. *By Hutton.* 340p. U. of Nebr. **$11.95p**

401—The Arizona Rangers. *By O'Neal.* 222p. Eakin Press. **$15.95p**

422—Helldorado: Bringing the Law to the Mesquite. *By Breakenridge; ed. Brown.* Rpt. 448p. Nebr. **$17.95p**

424—Bowen and Hardin. *By Parsons & Parsons.* New info. 158p. Early West Publishers. **$21.95c**

425—The Earps Talk. *Ed. by Turner.* The Earps' version. 193p. Early West Publishers. **$19.95c**

432—The Dalton Gang Story: Lawmen to Outlaws. *By Samuelson.* 183p. Shooting Star Press. **$25.00p**

453—Gold Camp Desperadoes: Violence, Crime, and Punishment on the Mining Frontier. *By Mather and Boswell.* "A must." 218p. OU Press. **$13.95p**

497—The O.K. Corral Inquest. *By Turner.* Complete testimonies. 255p. Early West Publishers. **$19.95c**

498—Sundance, My Uncle. *By Ernst.* New Longabaugh bio. 224p. Early West Publishers. **$21.95c**

512—The West of Wild Bill Hickok. *By Rosa.* 223p. University of Oklahoma Press. **$15.95p**

517—Bill Doolin, Outlaw O.T. *By Hanes.* 234p. OU Press. **$14.95p**

530—The Fighting Marlows: Men Who Wouldn't Be Lynched. *By Shirley.* 188p. TCU Press. **$24.95c**

533—The Illustrated Life and Times of Billy the Kid, Second Edition. *By Bell.* 192p. Boze Books. **$29.95p**

534—The Illustrated Life and Times of Doc Holliday. *By Bell.* 2nd in series. 144p. Boze Books. **$26.95p**

535—The Illustrated Life and Times of Wyatt Earp. *By Bell.* 144p. Boze Books. **$26.95p**

546—The Earp Brothers of Tombstone. *By Waters.* Inside story. 247p. U. of Nebraska Press. **$10.95p**

570—Roy Bean: Law West of the Pecos. *By Sonnichsen.* Highly readable. 207p. U. of Neb. Press. **$10.95p**

571—Montana's Righteous Hangmen: The Vigilantes in Action. *Ed. by Callaway.* 233p. OU Press. **$12.95p**

573—The Vigilantes of Montana. *By Dimsdale.* Classic, first-hand account. 272p. OU Press. **$12.95p**

585—Incredible Elfego Baca: Good Man, Bad Man of the Old West. *By Bryan.* 104p. Clear Light. **$22.95c**

589—Joe LeFors: "I Slickered Tom Horn." *By Carlson.* 326p. Beartooth Publishers. **$18.95p**

590—Trailing Billy the Kid. *By Rasch.* 220p. Western Publications. **$29.95c**

596—The Last Gunfighter: John Wesley Hardin. *By Marohn.* 320p. Early West Pub. **$29.95c**

598—How I Routed a Gang of Arizona Outlaws. *By Earp.* 44p. Trail to Yesterday Books. **$6.95p**

599—The Outlaw Trail: A History of Butch Cassidy and His Wild Bunch. *By Kelly.* 416p. U. of Neb. **$15.00p**

601—Daltons!: The Raid on Coffeyville, Kansas. *By Smith.* 256p. Univ. of Okla. Press. **$24.95p**

602—Hanging Judge. *By Harrington.* Isaac Parker bio.224p. Okla. Press. **$13.95p**

603—Triggernometry: A Gallery of Gunfighters. *By Cunningham; intro by Rosa.* 504p. U. Okla. **$18.95p**

609—And Die in the West: The Story of the O.K. Corral Gunfight. *By Marks.* 480p. Univ. of Okla. **$17.95p**

610—Alias Frank Canton. *By DeArment.* Definitive bio. 448p. OU Press. **$29.95c, $18.95p**

611—John Wesley Hardin: Dark Angel of Texas. *By Metz.* 337p. Mangan Books. **$39.95c, $16.95p**

612—Goodbye, Billy the Kid. *By Edwards.* 168p. Early West Books. **$21.95c**

613—Reflections in Dark Glass, the Life and Times of John Wesley Hardin. *By McGinnis.* 180p. UNTPress.**$24.95c**

615—Bloody Bill Longley. *By Miller.* Best account. 202p. Henington Publ. Press. **$31.95h**

616—Portrait of a Lawman: U.S. Marshal Heck Thomas. *By Speer.* 172p. Reliance Press. **$11.95p**

620—John Ringo. *By Johnson.* 330p. Barbed Wire Press. **$29.95c**

621—Thirteen Days of Terror. *By Shirley.* 112p. Barbed Wire Press. **$22.95c**

622—Judge Roy Bean Country. *By Skiles.* 204p. Texas Tech. Univ. Press **$29.95c; $18.95p**

626—The Shooters. *By Metz.* 299p. Mangan Press. **$19.95c**

627—John Henry (The "Doc" Holliday Story). *By Traywick.* 268p. Red Marie's Books. **$24.95p**

628—The Clantons of Tombstone. *By Traywick.* 255p. Red Maries. **$24.95p**

637—In Search of Butch Cassidy. *By Pointer.* 294p. Univ. of Okla. **$15.95p**

647—Jesse James Was My Neighbor. *By Croy.* 336p. Nebr. **$14.00p**

649—Gunfight in Apache County, 1887. *By Barnes: ed Carmony.* 46p. Trail to Yesterday. **$7.95p**

650—Texas Ranger Tales: Stories that Need Telling. *By Cox.* 336p. Rep. of Texas Pr. **$16.95p**

662—Outlaws: The Illustrated History of the James-Younger Gang. *By Brant.* 244p. Elliott&Clark. **$29.95c**

667—Etta Place: Her Life & Times with Butch Cassidy & the Sundance Kid. *By Drago.* 303p. RTP. **$12.95p**

664—Cullen Montgomery Baker: Reconstruction Desperado. *By Crouch & Bryce.* 208p. LSU Pr. **$34.95c**

673—Desperate Men: The James Gang and the Wild Bunch. *By Horan.* 410p. Univ of Nebr. **$18.95p**

675—Wyatt Earp: The Life Behind the Legend. *By Tefertiller.* 400p. John Wiley and Sons. **$29.95c**

676—The Fourth Guardsman: Bud Ledbetter. *By Shirley.* 202p. Eakin. **$22.95c**

682—Doc Holliday: A Family Portrait. *By Tanner.* 368p. OU Press. **$28.95c**

683—Lawman: The Life and Times of Harry Morse, 1835-1912. *By Boessenecker.* 384p. OU Press. **$29.95c**

686—The Legend Begins: The Texas Rangers, 1823-1845. *By Wilkins.* 256p. State House Press. **$24.95c**

687—Frail Prisoners in Yuma Territorial Prison. *By Traywick.* 208p. Red Marie's. **$12.95p**

697—Oklahoma Renegades: Their Deeds and Misdeeds. *By Butler.* 236p. Pelican Press. **$10.95p**

699—Outlaws on Horseback. *By Drago.* 360p. U of Nebr. Press. **$15.00p**

711—The West of Billy the Kid. *By Nolan.* 368p. Univ. of Okla. Press. **$39.95c**

712—Under Cover for Wells Fargo: The Unvarnished Recollections of Fred Dodge. *By Dodge.* 336p. Univ. of Okla. Press. **$28.95c**

717—Butch Cassidy: A Biography. *By Patterson.* 368p. Univ. of Nebr. Press. **$19.95p**

718—Jesse James: The Man & the Myth. *By Brant.* 320p. Berkley Press. **$15.00p**

724—Desperado from Cowboy Flat: The Saga of Zip Wyatt. *By Shirley.* 145p. Barbed Wire Press. **$19.95c**

725—Warriors of Lincoln County. *By Rasch.* 345p. Western Publications/NOLA. **$29.95c**

729—Frontier World of Doc Holliday. *By Jahns.* 319p. Univ. of Nebr. Press. **$13.00p**

742—Shoot from the Lip:...the Three Guardsmen of Oklahoma and U.S. Marshal Nix. *By Samuelson.* 196p. SSP. **$35.00c**

Prices subject to change.

BOOKMART, P.O. Box 2107,
Stillwater, OK 74076

Send me:

Qty.	Title	Ea.	Total

OK residents, please add 7.875% sales tax.

Shipping/handling (Add $2.75 for one book, 75¢ for each additional. For shipping outside U.S., increase S/H by 50%. Payable in U.S. funds only.)

TWApr99 Total enclosed

Name _____

Address _____

City/St/Zip _____

Phone (_____) _____

☐ Check/m.o. payable to Western Publications is enclosed.

Bill my: ☐ VISA ☐ MasterCard ☐ AMEX

Acct. # _____

Expiration Date: _____

Signature _____
(required on card charges only)

Call toll-free **1-800-749-3369**
800 service now in Canada
405-743-3370 • Fax 405-743-3374

p = paper bound c = cloth bound h = hardbound

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

REVIEWS

Frontier Medicine

A Saw, Pocket Instruments, and Two Ounces of Whiskey: Frontier Military Medicine in the Great Basin. By Anton Paul Sohn. (Arthur H. Clark Company, Box 14707, Spokane, Washington 99214-0707. 237 pages. $32.50 Cloth.)

You can't judge a book by its cover; and neither can you tell the merits of its innards by its title. Hiding behind the awful, cumbersome title and subtitle of this volume is a first-rate contribution to regional history, and one that transcends its locality in importance. It is a modest-sized book immodestly jammed with information on a neglected chapter of western history, the Army's hospitals and their doctors.

The first part is a description of the forts, 1857-1893, in the Great Basin, mostly Nevada, but extending from Utah and eastern Oregon to the top corner of California. Here is much new or hard-to-find information on the history of such posts as Forts Bidwell and Churchill. In addition, the author locates the sites for us and indicates if any buildings or ruins remain.

There follow chapters on the training and examination of nineteenth century physicians, then a most interesting one on the health of our frontier soldiers. No wonder that there was so much drunkenness and desertion (and occasional suicides) in these lonely, boring outposts. Soldiers suffered far more from disease than (rare) gunshot and arrow wounds in Indian skirmishes. Worst were common diarrhea, sometimes fatal like typhoid, from poor hygiene and sanitation. Next was, surprisingly, malaria. Dry Nevada should have been relatively free from so-called intermittent fever. But soldiers transferred there brought the disease with them. Alcoholism was much more of a problem than venereal disease, incidentally, and there was plenty of illness from rheumatism and scurvy, the latter from the soldier's poor diet.

Besides a splendid bibliography and photos of forts and doctors, there is a biographical roster of individual Army surgeons that is worth the "price of admission" all by itself. Probably, all of these men will be completely unknown to readers; yet some of them were genuine heroes, like Drs. W.H. Corbusier and G.M. Kober. The latter helped the Army stumble onto antiseptics and the germ, or bacteria, concept when treating a gunshot wound to the knee of a soldier who adamantly refused the usual treatment—amputation.

Much of the regional information in this book can be extrapolated to furnish us with an idea of the day-to-day life of our Indian-fighting Army (at least when on sick call) wherever it served in the West. Bravo!—*Richard H. Dillon, Mill Valley, California.*

Utah History

In Another Time: Sketches of Utah History. By Harold Schindler. (Utah State University Press, Logan, Utah 84322-7800. 216 pages. $19.95 Paper; $34.95 Cloth.)

Long-time *Salt Lake Tribune* columnist Harold Schindler probably knows Utah as well as anyone since Charles Kelly. In 1994, in preparation for the 1996 centennial of Utah's statehood, Schindler began a series of columns and feature stories, "In Another Time." The parade of columns, some 100 in total, continued until Schindler's retirement in 1997. He selected forty for this collection.

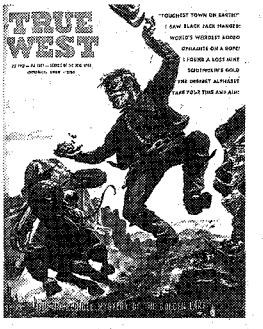
"The series was to tell of the people and the deeds, good and bad," Schindler writes in his introduction, "that formed the backbone of Utah Territory, to describe the progenitors of today's movers and shakers." The well-illustrated volume opens with an essay on the Desert Culture, Utah's first inhabitants, who settled the Great Basin

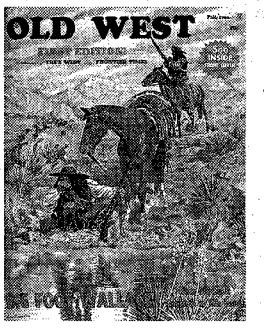
Back Issues

All of our back issues are previously uncirculated.

TRUE WEST

304 ISSUES STILL AVAILABLE!



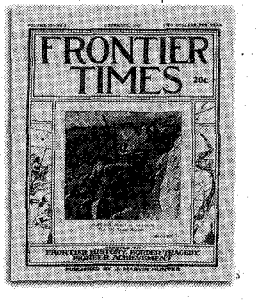


OLD WEST

118 ISSUES STILL AVAILABLE!

FRONTIER TIMES

136 ISSUES STILL AVAILABLE!



HUNTER'S FRONTIER TIMES

230 ISSUES STILL AVAILABLE!

For complete lists of available back issues, send a large, self-addressed, stamped envelope to:

BACK ISSUES
WESTERN PUBLICATIONS
P.O. Box 2107
Stillwater, OK 74076

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BIG *FREE* CATALOG

LOST TREASURE, Ghost Town, Civil War, Collectibles books. Old City, County, State, Military Maps. Free Catalog. **Slocum Books, Box 10998, Austin, TX 78766, 800-521-4451 http://rampages.onramp.net/~kbslocum**

Guaranteed Authentic Arrowheads and Indian Relics For Sale
Also Books, Rockhound Supplies, and Civil War Relics
Catalog available—Send $2

BACK TO EARTH®
Rocks and Relics
Dept. 555, 17 N. LaSalle Drive,
So. Zanesville, Ohio 43701

ON THE MOVE?

Before you hit the trail, be sure to tell us your new address. Please allow us six to eight weeks for the change to become effective.

Toll Free:
1-800-749-3369
Western Publications
PO Box 2107
Stillwater, OK 74076
email: WESTERN@COWBOY.NET

1999 Calendar
SALOON GIRLS OF OLD DODGE CITY

Call or write for yours today!
$9.95 + $2 S&H
OLD DODGE PHOTO PARLOR
214 1/2 W. Wyatt Earp
Dodge City, KS 67801
VISA **(316) 225-2929**

in 11,000 B.C., and closes with a sketch about sales-tax tokens, perhaps the second dumbest idea to come out of the Utah legislature. For about twenty years, from the late 1930s through the mid-1950s, Utahns paid the state sales tax with small aluminum disks. Their pockets bulging with regular coins and tax tokens, men found themselves forced to carry coin purses. The governor who signed the bill into law was Henry Blood. The tokens were dubbed "Blood money."

Between the Desert Culture and Blood money, Schindler recalls the stories of the Grantsville camel invasion; the supreme court justice whose wife was a prostitute; Horace Greeley's encounter with Brigham Young; the Utah soldier who wrote one of America's all-time best sellers, *Robert's Rules of Order*, and the very dumbest idea to come out of Utah's government: the Deseret Alphabet. In 1868, the territorial legislature appropriated $10,000 to publish spellers and readers in the Deseret Alphabet, an attempt to help assimilate Mormon converts from Europe by devising a totally new, common language, using "an entirely new and original set of characters." The Deseret Alphabet makes Blood money look like a work of genius.—*Dan Buck, Washington, DC.*

Gold Fever

Gold Rush. Edited by Michael Kowalewsky. (Heyday Books, Box 9145, Berkeley, California 94709. 477 pages. $18.48 Paper.)

Anthologies, by their very nature, are uneven; their chapters often vary widely in quality and interest. But this sampling of California Gold Rush writing, published in connection with the PBS documentary, *The Gold Rush*, is an excellent example of the breed. It starts out with a first-rate, even-handed introduction by the editor. He shows us the Argonauts, "warts and all." The excessive, rugged individualism of these young, rootless men led not only to general lawlessness and violence, but also specifically to the trampling of the rights of non-WASPS and the destruction of the environment. But he does his duty without the unbalanced negativism of the New Agenda historians.

Although there is very little fiction included, the book's subtitle, "A Literary Exploration," is fitting, for the caliber of the non-fiction prose selections is so high and not just in terms of documentation, but in a literary—aesthetic—sense.

Wisely, for readability, the editor avoids ordinary journals and letters and chooses not only such recognized classics as Richard Henry Dana's *Two Years Before the Mast*, Bayard Taylor's *El Dorado*, and Dame Shirley's *Letters* (which transcend the genre), but also less-known but astonishingly good writers. These include Edwin Bryant, Joseph Warren Revere, Frank Marryat, and Death Valley's William Manley. Dana's book is a classic, but the virtually unknown William H. Thomes also penned a remarkable description of the coastal hide and tallow trade and company. (It is interesting to compare the esteem in which he and John Bidwell, also a surprisingly good writer, held John Sutter, whom they knew, with the disdain for the captain held by revisionist historians of today with 20/20 hindsight.)

Women besides Dame Shirley are represented, too, like Sarah Royce, and blacks, Jews, Irish, French, *Californios*, and *Chilenos*. Indians and Chinese, illiterate in English, are largely described by whites.

The editor breaks his book into three parts—pre-gold discovery; the Gold Rush, per se; and post-Rush. The last section is weaker than the other two, even with the presence of Mark Twain, Bret Harte, and J. Ross Browne. (Indeed, the contributions of recent writers could have been left out entirely.)

Nobody's perfect, and a few editorial choices seem ill-advised—the fake letters of a supposed (caricatured) Chinese to a newspaper; the fictional *Diary* of a Forty-Niner by Chauncy Canfield, purporting to be true; and, especially, the snippets of Blaise Cendrar's novel, *Gold*, as bad as Frank Norris's *McTeague*, also

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

included, is good.

But, all in all, this is an extraordinarily well-chosen selection of California "Gold Rushiana."—*Richard H. Dillon, Mill Valley, California.*

Miner Diary

A Forty-niner from Tennessee: The Diary of Hugh Brown Heiskell. Edited by Edward M. Steel. (University of Tennessee Press, 293 Communications Building, Knoxville, Tennessee 37996-0325. Illustrations, maps. 160 pages. $30.00 Cloth.)

We do not know why Hugh Heiskell left his home in rural Monroe County, Tennessee, and struck out for the California goldfields in 1849, but we can be grateful that he chose to keep a well-written and frequently intriguing account of his overland passage, published here for the first time.

As his emigrant party inched its way west, up the Platte, through northern Utah and down the Humboldt and Carson rivers, Heiskell paused long enough to note all particulars of the journey, rather than the miscellaneous and statistical memoranda which typify so many diaries of this kind. Among many other scenes, we see unscrupulous gamblers finding easy "marks" in camp; hunting expeditions and camp feasts, both satisfying and unsatisfying; petty arguments over servant-whipping and trail-droving; and toward the end of the trek, an unnerving Indian attack.

Equally significant is the psychological insight which occasionally emanates from Heiskell's entries. While he does not expressly state that the imminence of death and calamity was on his mind—as it must have been for other forty-niners on the trail—we can sense it when he writes, "As we looked from the summit on the beautiful plain, after so long and tiresome a drive, I thought of Moses ascending Mount Nebo and viewing from Pisgah height the promised land, and was perhaps as much rejoiced as he, though not as ready to die."

The production of this book exhibits some noticeable flaws. While a number of physically attractive maps are provided to delineate Heiskell's trip, they fail to identify all the places mentioned by him, or to insert speculations when necessary. Even sadder are the photographs, all of which are reproduced slightly larger than a commemorative postage stamp and cannot be appreciated at such a small scale.

Editor Steel demonstrates extensive research in his notes and bibliography, yet his performance is also found wanting in places. While he is quick to footnote Heiskell's brief mention of the noted Peg-Leg Smith, he neglects to comment on the subsequent appearance of an equally famous mountain man, Jim Kirker. Nor does he correct a reference to "Sublet's cut-off" and pause to explain its naming after fur tradesman Bill Sublette.

These concerns aside, what remains has definite historical and literary value. While this is perhaps more a collection of sidelights than a rip-roaring, action-packed narrative, it will likely hold the attention of anyone who has an interest in overland travel as it was in 1849. It is particularly commended to those interested in the subject who, as yet, have not read an adequate introductory text and are up for a brief visit, via print, to the trailsides and mining camps of yore.—*William Secrest, Fresno, California.*

Military Money

Fort Riley and Its Neighbors, Military Money and Economic Growth, 1853-1895. By William A. Dobak. (University of Oklahoma Press, 1005 Asp Avenue, Norman, Oklahoma 73019-6051. 264 pages. $29.95 Cloth.)

William A. Dobak, in *Fort Riley and Its Neighbors, Military Money and Economic Growth, 1853-1895,* has broken new ground in the field of military history. A number of books have been written about western outposts, but the emphasis always has been on military activities—arduous campaigns, vicious attacks and ambushes, heroic troopers and warriors and officers and chiefs. It is

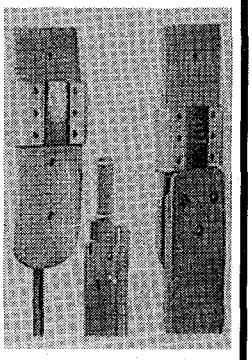
OLD WESTERN MOVIES & SERIALS ON VIDEOTAPE
Great old Westerns with all the old cowboy stars. Large selection & top quality. All tapes are money-back guaranteed. Send $1.00 for lists.
R&A HOBBIES
Dept. TW, 14 Laurel Lane
Catskill, New York 12414 (518) 943-6939

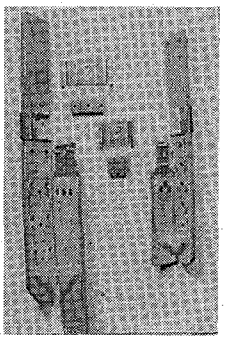
* Announcing *
The American Living History Resource Directory
Annual Publication, Volume 1, Number 1
The
Yellow Pages
of Living History
Dealer Inquiries Invited

Living History Publishers, Inc.
PO Box 219281
Portland, OR 97335-9281
ALHRD@aol.com

BLEVINS
Stirrup Buckles
Stainless Steel and Heat-treated Aluminum
Satisfaction Guaranteed

NEW
Leather Covered
Prevents rubbing horse or saddle. Easy to change stirrup lengths quickly, and very easy to install. Won't slip or stick. Available in 2 1/2 " and 3" widths, they are very well made and guaranteed to satisfy.
$9.25
per pair
plus $1.25 shipping





NEW IMPROVED All Metal
Fine quality stainless steel and heat-treated aluminum, these are in general use throughout the West. Available in 2" width with vertical posts and 2 1/2 " and 3" widths with horizontal posts for standard holes.
$6.85
per pair
plus $1.25 shipping

PLEASE ADD $1.25 Per Pair Shipping & Handling

Blevins Mfg. Co.
Wheatland, Wyoming 82201

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

customary in such books to mention that a frontier outpost brought to a region an army payroll, civilian jobs, and a market for livestock and farm products, and that a town—sometimes a future city, such as Fort Worth—would take shape because of those economic factors. That much and little more having been said, the historian of a fort then proceeds to relate the action of related military adventures.

Dobak, on the other hand, has chosen to concentrate on the economic forces which created Fort Riley and which strongly impacted the surrounding neighborhood. In so doing, he has taken frontier military history to a new level, examining the army's role as a conduit for funneling federal money into a frontier economy. Founded in Kansas Territory in 1853, Fort Riley offers a revealing example of the profound influence exercised by the Army on the economy of the American West.

Until the railroad arrived at Fort Riley in 1866, the post employed as many as two hundred teamsters at a time, in addition to various other civilian employees. Construction and building repair offered frequent employment to carpenters and other laborers, and local contractors thrived on these projects at Fort Riley. Fort Riley was built in the midst of a 20,000-acre reservation, and hay from the vast meadows was shipped by rail to cavalry outposts across the West. When the Indian Wars ended in the 1880s, the Army reordered its entire scheme of garrisons and forts, concentrating large bodies of troops where they could be moved rapidly and supplied cheaply by rail, while eliminating isolated outposts. Fort Riley, located near the geographical center of the United States, was selected as one of the large permanent posts, and the huge military reservation offered a natural site for the Army's new artillery instruction school. In earlier years Fort Riley had zero funding budgeted for roof repairs or other basic maintenance, but from 1886-1891 the army would spend more than $750,000 to renovate and expand the old frontier outpost. Fort Riley thus would continue to impact the local economy during the twentieth century.

Dobak provides numerous tables to illustrate detailed information about the jobs and wages and other expenditures offered through Fort Riley. Emphasizing that the military was the source of most deferral funds that reached the frontier, Dobak has managed to tell a fresh and intriguing story about the army of the West.—*Bill O'Neal, Carthage, Texas.*

Cassidy Saga

Butch Cassidy: A Biography. By Richard Patterson. (Bison Books, University of Nebraska Press, PO Box 880484, Lincoln, Nebraska 68588-0484. Photos, endnotes, bibliography, index. 362 pages. $19.95 Paper.)

The prevailing myth of the American outlaw is that of the charming, amiable rogue whose devil-may-care defiance of conventional society's rules, as he or she adroitly evaded pursuing posses, has developed into a larger-than-life stereotype. This image has been reinforced since the turn of the century by media and fiction that equally as adroitly has distorted the truth and reality of these unique characters so as to produce an almost impenetrable facade of silliness that today hampers any effort to learn and understand the real story.

Of course, most outlaws of the Old West did not even come close to the stereotype, John Wesley Hardin was more often than not fortified by alcohol as he blazed away. Jesse James was, from most accounts, a cold-blooded murderer. Sam Bass was an incompetent robber. Only Butch Cassidy, in the telling and retelling of his saga, seems to have retained an aura of roguish charm, intriguing an army of researchers dedicated to detecting, dissecting, and analyzing the mysteries of his life. This has led to a variety of theories and stories that contradict, confuse, and fascinate these researchers.

Richard Patterson, best known for his *Historical Atlas of the Outlaw West,* has done something that has been long needed in Cassidy lore: compiling all of the current information about Robert Leroy Parker, disputed or otherwise, and putting it in a single volume which will serve as a definitive biography until such time as new information comes along. The most refreshing aspect of the book is that he lays out the existing information, factual or conjectural, identifying the source of the information, and leaving it to the reader to draw his or her own conclusions. Patterson does not promote any fresh theories about the more controversial issues in Cassidy's life, although he constructively discusses the strong and weak points offered by various researchers.

The biggest question about Butch Cassidy, of course, is whether or not he died with Harry Longabaugh, the Sundance Kid, at San Vicente, Bolivia, in November 1909. According to Patterson, while there is strong circumstantial evidence that the two were indeed killed in Bolivia, largely developed through the efforts of researchers Anne Meadows and Dan Buck, there is also the nagging doubt raised by the testimony of a number of persons who claimed to have met and talked with Butch in the United States after 1909. Patterson discounts the stories told by Butch's sister, Lula Betensen, as well as claims by some that William T. Phillips of Seattle, who died in 1937, may have been Butch Cassidy. Thus, Patterson feels that the jury is still out as to when Butch met his demise.

Butch Cassidy is tightly written and well documented. There is necessarily a heavy reliance on secondary sources, but Patterson is careful to maintain a neutral perspective and present the various theories, even the oddball ones with no verifying documentation, with nothing more than a discussion of pros and cons. It is an enjoyable book that does not refute the notion that Butch Cassidy was a likeable guy, even for a dedicated crook.—*Rick Miller, Harker Heights, Texas.*

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NINETEENTH CENTURY COMEDIAN

In the nineteenth century perhaps the most popular comedian, at least on the western scene, was Eddie Foy. Tim Dye, Stafford, Kansas, inquires about this early entertainer.

Foy was born in New York on March 9, 1856, as Eddie Fitzgerald. As a child he began singing and dancing and by his mid-teens he had taken the name of Eddie Foy. By 1878 he and James Thompson became partners and began crossing the West, entertaining thousands in boom towns such as Dodge City, Leadville, Butte, Tombstone, and even larger cities such as San Francisco. While in Dodge he became friends with Bat Masterson, and most books dealing with Dodge City in the frontier period make some mention of Foy.

Foy co-wrote his autobiography with Alvin F. Harlow, entitled *Clowning Through Life,* published in 1928 by E.P. Dutton & Company. According to Ramon F. Adams, the book is considered "scarce." It focuses mainly on the comedian's experiences in Dodge City and Tombstone. Foy died February 16, 1928, in Kansas City, Missouri.

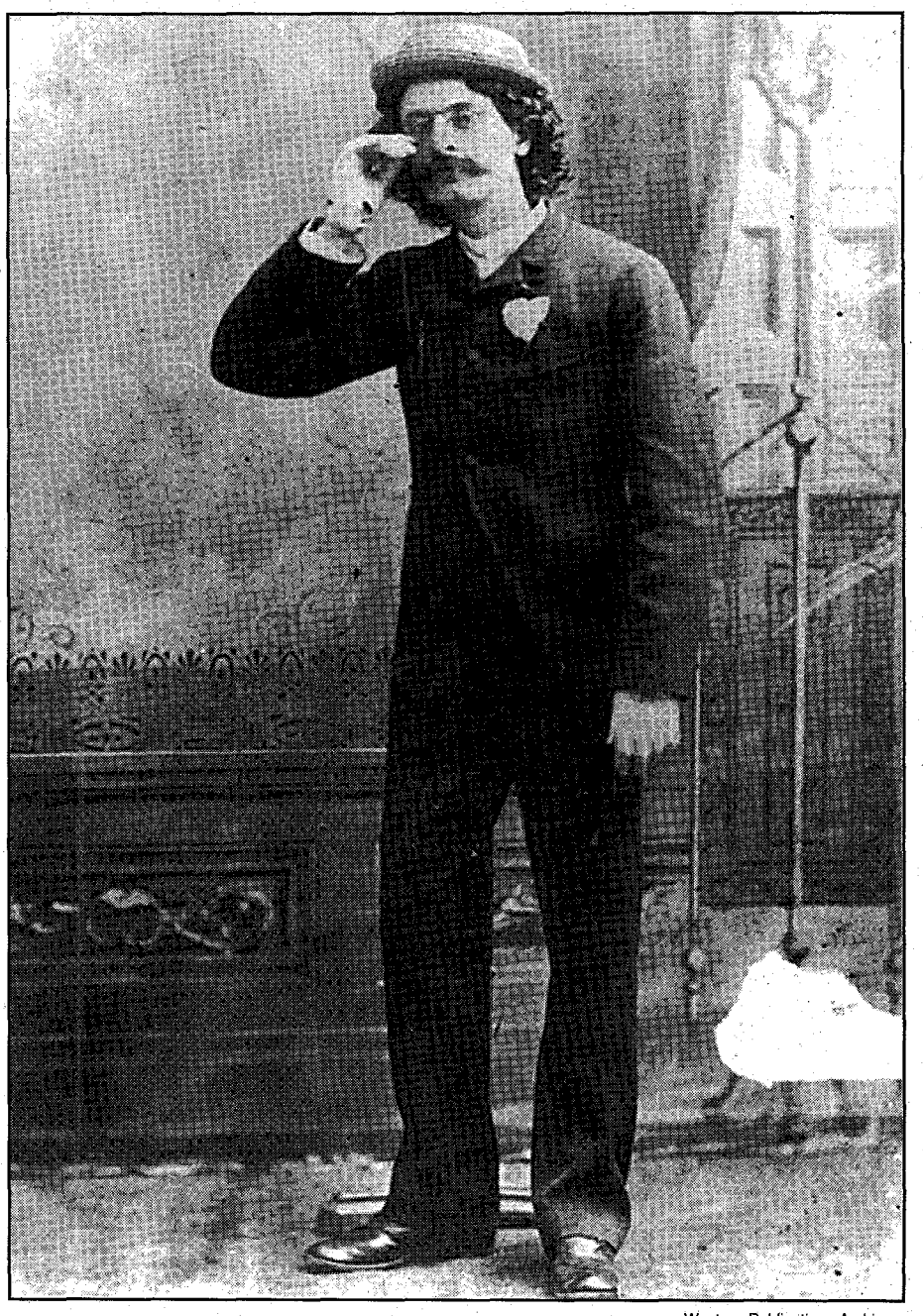
Unusual Weapons

Long time reader Vaughn M. Greene, San Bruno, California, has sent a photograph of William H. Weed, the brother of his great grandfather. In this Civil War era tintype Weed is holding two weapons and a pistol stuck in his belt. Mr. Greene asks for identification of the weapons.

I am not an expert either on weapons or early photography but the image is clearly a tintype as it shows the buttons on the "wrong" side of the uniform and the hammer on the left side of the pistol. Holding the image up to a mirror will show how W.H. Weed actually looked to the eye of the photographer.

The pistol is actually mounted on a detachable shoulder stock, so if detached it could be used in close quarters, or with shoulder stock attached could be as a long range weapon. I believe it is a .58 caliber, single-shot Maynard. It appears to have a twelve-inch barrel. This weapon never gained real popularity.

On the belt pistol I can only see



Western Publications Archives

Eddie Foy, frontier comedian.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

part of the grip and mechanism so I could be wrong, but I am guessing it is a Rogers & Spencer revolver. The sword appears to be a cutlass of some sort, short and with a heavy blade. Great for close fighting when the bullets gave out.

Mr. Greene also sent along an article he had written dealing with Billy the Kid's escape and death, and wonders about the possible connection between a man named Emanuel Brazil, a friend of Pat Garrett and Barney Mason, and Jesse Wayne Brazel, who confessed to killing Garrett. Although sharing essentially the same name, there is no further connection between Brazil and Brazel.

Relatives of Davis Tutt?

"I am interested in finding relatives of Davis K. Tutt, the man who was killed in a gunfight by Wild Bill Hickok in Springfield, Missouri, in July, 1865." This request for help in locating descendants or relatives is from Donald McGraw, PO Box 265, Glendale, South Carolina 29346.

To the best of my knowledge, Davis K. Tutt never married, so there would be no direct descendants, although he did have brothers and sisters. There is not a great deal of information known about Tutt. He was born in 1839, probably in Marion County, Arkansas. By 1860 his father had died and—according to the census—his mother, Nancy A. Tutt, age forty, was acting head of household. There were four children at home at the time: D.K. (Davis), age twenty-one; sister Dulcenia, fifteen; sister Ester T., thirteen; and brother Calvin, eleven. Although no occupation is shown for Mrs. Tutt, the fact that she was the head of household and showing a personal estate of $1,600 and real estate valued at $1,075, suggests her "wealth" was in the land and son Davis (listed as a "farmer") worked it.

In the same census Davis is shown to have $715 in real estate and $800 personal estate. The two younger sisters each showed real estate valued at $160. Apparently the father had planned on the division of his land prior to his passing.

By 1870, when the next census was made, Nancy A. Tutt was living in the same county, probably on the same land. But by now only son Calvin is still at home, having taken his deceased brother's place in farming.

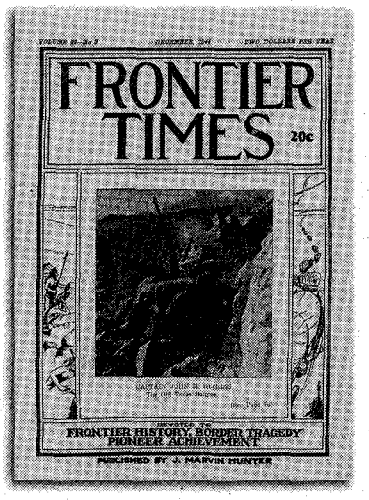
The best published research on Tutt and the events leading to his death at the hands of Wild Bill is provided by Joseph G. Rosa in *They Called Him Wild Bill.*

Pepperboxes and Pocket Rifles

Roy Schneider, San Francisco, California, has pondered over a statement in the highly acclaimed novel of the Civil War, *Andersonville,* by MacKinlay Kantor. Schneidor refers to a "pocket rifle" as well as a "pepperbox revolver" and asks for information, doubting that author Kantor created them from his imag-

YESTERDAY...

In 1923 J. Marvin Hunter began publishing FRONTIER TIMES in Bandera, Texas, recording events exactly as they happened. Today, original copies are next to impossible to find. Since 1972, Western Publications has taken these rare magazines and has been reproducing them in their entirety, including all advertisements.



HUNTER's FRONTIER TIMES brings the lives and times of yesterday into your home. Subscriber copies are mailed quarterly, three issues at a time, in a protective envelope about 50 years after the original cover date.

Please enter my subscription to HUNTER'S FRONTIER TIMES

❑ 1 Year (12 issues).....$14.95 ❑ New subscription
❑ 2 Years (24 issues).....$26.00 ❑ Renewal subscription

❑ Check or money order enclosed
❑ Charge to.....❑ MC or ❑ Visa

Account No. _____ Exp. Date _____

Signature _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Western Publications • P.O. Box 2107 • Stillwater, OK 74076

Call TOLL FREE 1-800-749-3369 or 405-743-3370

Foreign subscriptions, including to Canada and Mexico, please add $2.50 per six issues for postage & handling. Payments must be in U.S. funds. TWApr99

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ination.

Yes, unusual as the names may sound, they were popular weapons in the nineteenth century. Ethan Allen of Grafton, Massachusetts, is credited with popularizing the Pocket Rifle, often referred to as a "buggy ride" due to its light weight. Allen had started manufacturing cutlery before becoming interested in firearms, around 1832. Noted, weapons expert Louis A. Garavaglia described the weapon as being distinctive in several respects. It was a saw-handled, underhammer pistol with a square frame and either a round or octagonal barrel made of cast steel. The term "rifle" may be misleading; it actually refers to the rifling of the barrel.

The "Pepperbox" referred to any number of pistols with multiple barrels. They were designed so that when the hammer was cocked the barrel assembly would rotate. Some, no doubt cumbersome, held as many as eighteen barrels.

Here again Ethan Allen made the weapon popular in the United States, developing it by 1837. The pistol commonly had but six "barrels" bored in a caliber of .38, .31, .32 or .36 inch.

Allen's earliest pepperboxes were inscribed "Allen & Thurber, Grafton, Mass." From 1842 to 1847 they were produced in "Norwich, Conn.," replacing Grafton. Later "Worcester, Mass." replaced Norwich. About 1856 Allen took on a new partner and the weapon was inscribed "Allen & Wheelock, Worcester, Mass."

Of course numerous other gunsmiths copied or modified Allen's revolver. Pepperboxes ranged from .26 to .50 caliber barrels and were two to six inches in length. They were clumsy and far from sturdy in construction. By 1860 demand had fallen considerably.

If you have a question, send it to Chuck Parsons, Western Publications, P.O. Box 2107, Stillwater, OK 74076. Please keep questions brief. Sign your full name and address, including zip code. Names will be published if question is used. Space limitations may not permit us to use all questions. Due to the volume of mail, we cannot forward correspondence to people whose questions appear in "Answer Man."

CUSTERIANA

Leading books on the life and times of one of the West's most intriguing figures!

P = PAPER BOUND; C = CLOTH BOUND

094—**The Story of the Little Big Horn.** *By Graham.* 284p. Univ. of Neb. Press. $13.95p

099—**Custer's Chief of Scouts: Reminiscences of Charles A. Varnum.** *By Carroll.* 192p. Univ. of Neb. Press. $9.95p

104—**Cavalier in Buckskin: George Armstrong Custer and the Western Military Frontier.** *By Utley.* 226p. Univ. of Okla. Press. $14.95p

105—**"Boots and Saddles"; Or, My Life with General Custer.** *By Custer.* 276p. Univ. of Neb. Press. $12.95p

276—**Custer's Last Campaign: Mitch Boyer and the Little Bighorn....** *By Gray.* 446p. Univ. of Neb. Press. $17.95p

343—**The Battle of the Washita: The Sheridan-Custer Indian Campaign of 1867-69.** *By Hoig.* Engrossing. 292p. Univ. of Neb. Press. $14.95p

394—**The Custer Reader.** *Ed. by Hutton.* Substantial source of writings about and by Custer. 585p. Univ. of Neb. Press. $25.00p

451—**A Complete Life of General George A. Custer. Volume 1: Through the Civil War.** *By Whittaker; intro. by Urwin.* Important book in legend of Custer. 356p. University of Nebraska Press. $12.95p

452—**A Complete Life of General George A. Custer. Volume 2: from Appomattox to the Little Big Horn.** *By Whittaker.* 314p. $12.95p

464—**The Court-Martial of General George Armstrong Custer.** *By Frost.* 280p. Univ. of Okla. Press. $16.95p

500—**Following the Guidon.** *By Custer.* His wife's view. 400p. Univ. of Neb. Press. $12.95p

501—**Custer's Last Stand: The Anatomy of an American Myth.** *By Dippie.* 238p. Univ. of Neb. Press. $12.00p

505—**Tenting on the Plains, or General Custer in Kansas and Texas.** *By Custer.* 403p. Univ. of Okla. Press. $12.95p

548—**Life in Custer's Cavalry: Diaries and Letters of Albert and Jennie Barnitz, 1867-1868.** *Ed. by Utley.* Two contemporary views. 302p. University of Nebraska Press. $13.95p

549—**Troopers with Custer: Historic Incidents of the Battle of the Little Big Horn.** *By Brininstool.* 343p. University of Nebraska Press. $13.95p

556—**Red Hawk's Account of Custer's Last Battle.** *By Goble.* 64p. University of Nebraska Press. $9.95p

560—**Custer's Gold: The United States Cavalry Expedition of 1874.** *By Jackson.* 166p. University of Nebraska Press. $7.95p

566—**Custer: Life of General George A. Custer.** *By Monaghan.* 479p. Univ. of Neb. Press. $16.95p

572—**Without Quarter: The Wichita Expedition and the Fight on Crooked Creek.** *By Chalfont.* 170p. University of Oklahoma Press. $22.95c

618—**Custer's First Sergeant: John Ryan.** *By Barnard.* AST Press. $24.95c

619—**I Go With Custer: The Life and Death of Reporter Mark Kellog.** *By Barnard.* 240p. The Bismark Tribune. $24.95c; $14.95p

636—**Custer Victorious: Civil War Battles of General George Armstrong Custer.** *By Urwin.* 308p. Nebraska. $12.95p

642—**On the Plains with Custer & Hancock: The Journal of Isaac Coates, Army Surgeon.** *By Kennedy.* 208p. Johnson Books. $16.95p

702—**Custer and the Great Controversy: The Origin and Development of a Legend.** *By Utley.* 88p. Nebraska. $9.95p

710—**They Died With Custer: Soldiers' Bones from the Battle of the LIttle Bighorn.** *By Scott, et al.* 432p. Univ. of Okla. Press. $29.95c

713—**Arikara Narrative of Custer's Campaign & the Battle of Little Bighorn.** *Edited by Libby.* 240p. Univ. of Okla. Press. $9.95p

Prices subject to change.

BOOKMART, P.O. Box 2107, Stillwater, OK 74076
405-743-3370 FAX: 405-743-3374

Send me:

Qty.	Title	Ea.	Total

OK residents, please add 7.875% sales tax.
Shipping/handling (add $2.75 for one book, 75¢ for each additional)
TWApr99 Total enclosed

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____
Zip _____

☐ Check/m.o. payable to Western Publications is enclosed

Bill my: ☐ VISA ☐ MasterCard ☐ AMEX

Acct. # _____
Expiration Date: _____
Signature _____
(required on card charges only)

For orders shipped outside the U.S., increase shipping/handling charge by 50%. U.S. funds only.

Call toll-free 1-800-749-3369
800 service now in Canada
405-743-3370 • Fax 405 -743-3374

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BUCK THE TIGER!

Now, when your hard-earned greenbacks are at stake, which do you want: a sucker bet with one of them other "western" magazines, or sure-fire winners like *True West* & *Old West*? Don't gamble with your money, or your time. *True West* & *Old West* deliver only the best in western history, month after month. None of that fancy western fashion, or flashy western art stuff. *True West* & *Old West* deliver the WEST, as it was, and as it should be. Gritty, action-packed, and as fast as a greased faro shoe. Lay down your cards. Subscribe to *True West* & *Old West* today. It's a winner!

Start my subscription today!

- ❑ TRUE WEST for 2 years (24 issues)—just $49.00.
- ❑ TRUE WEST for 1 year (12 issues) @ $27.95 & TRUE WEST gift subscription for 1 year. Total cost: $55.90.
- ❑ OLD WEST for 3 years (12 issues) @ $27.95 & OLD WEST gift subscription for 3 years. Total cost: $55.90.
- ❑ TRUE WEST for 1 year (12 issues) & OLD WEST for 1½ years (6 issues). REDUCED RATE of only $37.95!
- ❑ TRUE WEST for 1 year (12 issues) @ $27.95.
- ❑ OLD WEST for 3 years (12 issues) @ $27.95.
- ❑ OLD WEST for 1½ years (6 issues) @ $15.00.

❑ Check/money order enclosed.
❑ VISA ❑ MasterCard ❑ Amex
Card No. _____
Expiration Date _____
Signature _____

Your Name _____
Address _____
City _____ St. _____ Zip _____

Gift to _____
Address _____
City _____ St. _____ Zip _____

WESTERN PUBLICATIONS ✤ P.O. Box 2107 ✤ Stillwater, OK 74076-2107
TOLL FREE USA: 1-800-749-3369
405-743-3370 ✤ 405-743-3374 FAX
Email: western@cowboy.net ✤ Website: www.cowboy.net/western
Canada & Mexico, add $2.50 per six issues. All other countries, add $3.50 per six issues. Canadians, add 7% GST. U.S. funds only. Thank you.

TWApr99

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WILD OLD DAYS

The Ranchers–Sheep Men War of Southern Alberta

BROOKS BULLE

in Canada, $2.00 to U. S. — Brooks, Alberta, Thursday, Aug. 8.1918

ruit In Season

ve regular shipments of
h Fruit of All Kinds

IE BROOKS BAKERY BREAD

e Brooks Bakery

CHAS. BARNES, Proprietor

tion and Profit

When money is in a Savings Account in
he Merchants Bank, it is absolutely safe
om loss, as far as you are concerned.
ll the time it is here, it is earning interest
so that the bank actually pays you to let
take care of your money. Don't carry
needed sums on your person or hide
em at home. Protect them against loss,
eft and fire by opening a savings account.

ERCHANTS BANK
OF CANADA Established 1864.

E. A. THOMPSON, Acting Manager.
A. B. McDONALD, Acting Manager.

ON
NK
ADA

With Cash in the Bank
You Can Buy to
Advantage

You know how everything costs more when you have to buy on credit. Why not

Sheepmen Ordered South of Ry.

C. P. R. Intervenes in Range Dispute in Favor of Farmers

The C. P. R. has taken a hand in the dispute between the sheepmen and cattlemen as to the range and has ordered the sheep to be kept south of the track. If this order is not complied with by Aug. 12th an injunction will be applied for to keep the sheep off the irrigation belt altogether.

The sheep are crossing the line in thousands now and heading in this direction. Several bands are north of the tracks now and the farmers were becoming genuinely alarmed over the feed situation.

The cattle owners drove bands of sheep south of the track twice and the last time Burke & Taylor thro' one of their herders, laid a charge against four cattlemen, which was dismissed.

R. B. Sangster, superintendent of the Sutherland farm, had an interview with the officials of the department of natural resources of the C. P. R. after which the order to the sheepmen was given.

The action of the C. P. R. will settle a vexatious question and be a relief to the stock owners.

Berry Creek Fair

Competition for Boys and Girls

The Canadian Bankers Association, in conjunction with the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Livestock Branch, are offering cash prizes to boys or girls who exhibit calves or pigs

Hutton New

Hutton Hustlers Tr
Bassano Bearcat

Hutton and Bassano ba
played a game here on Fri
2nd and the result was 6—
or of Hutton. Bill Portic
even got mad as he realiz
hd was up against here. T
ton boys can show andhol
game any time. The even
spent at a fine dance in the
hall and Everet's orchestra
ed the music for the occasi
en auto loads of people
from Bassano. Mrs. Eve
Miss Wallace, of Victori
were present. She is out
her brother Jack at Burf
has seen better dances bu
mitted that you have to g
beat the Hutton flooster
Lewis, of Pandora, Mr. a
Harris, Mrs. Helmer, Mis
H. Forster, Mr. and Mis
and scores of others were
and all had a jolly good ti

A subscription has been
buy a wrist watch for Pt
Ryan, now in France fig
our liberty. The contribu
$1 each, A. Hedman, M.
A. Bureau, Chas. Wilso
Craig, V. Dixson, E. A. J
W. Price, G. Skinner, W.
E. Klautt, Fred Vinet, W
ler, G. McDaniel, Henry
Arthur Ryan, Lloyd Cro
Ryan, L. R. Sager, 75c Hl
50c Winnifred Biggs, Edn
Lilly Klautt, 25c Jesse
Total, $21.50.

The writer wishes to
who responded so generou
call and I am sure Mr. R
fighting in the trenches

Author's Collection

Article from the *Brooks Bulletin*, August 8, 1918, reporting that sheep must be kept south of the Canadian Pacific Railroad track.

By Terry Halden

In his excellent book, *Cattlemen Vs. Sheepherders*, Bill O'Neal details five decades of violence in the American West. However the violence did not stop at the Forty-ninth parallel, and erupted in Alberta, Canada, a mere eighty years ago.

It all started when the Canadian Pacific Railroad over-advertised "free range" in their Eastern Irrigation District north of the main line from Medicine Hat to Calgary in Alberta. This attracted the attention of sheep growers from Montana, and in the early spring of 1918 the first herd of 18,000 sheep were

IN THE MAY ISSUE OF TRUE WEST:

***Wyatt Earp & Doc Holliday in Las Vegas, New Mexico.* By Chuck Hornung.** As Dodge City becomes somewhat "tame," the Kansas gambling fraternity moves to New Mexico to mingle with the likes of Billy the Kid.

***Those Deadly Dens of Denver.* By R.K. DeArment.** Within the Denver Tenderloin drinking, gambling, and whoring become major industries and booze, bets, and broads flourish for over half a century.

***Daggers on the Gallows.* By Douglas V. Meed.** Texas Ranger John "Boss" Hughes drags two kicking, screaming, and knife-wielding murderers to the gallows.

***Footnotes: The Death of Helen Beulah.* By Dennis McCown.** The mysterious fate of Helen Beulah Mrose, wife of Martin Mrose and lover of John Wesley Hardin, finally unravels, almost one hundred years later.

***George Bent: History's Witness.* By John R. Sweet.** As a participant in several Civil War battles, the sacking of Julesburg, and the battles of Sand Creek and the Platte River Bridge, George Bent observed history like no other.

LOOK FOR THE MAY 1999 TRUE WEST ON NEWSSTANDS APRIL 1, 1999.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Tombstone Tumbleweed

The Official Newspaper of Tombstone, Arizona

Presents

The Spicer Hearing following the Gunfight at the O.K. Corral

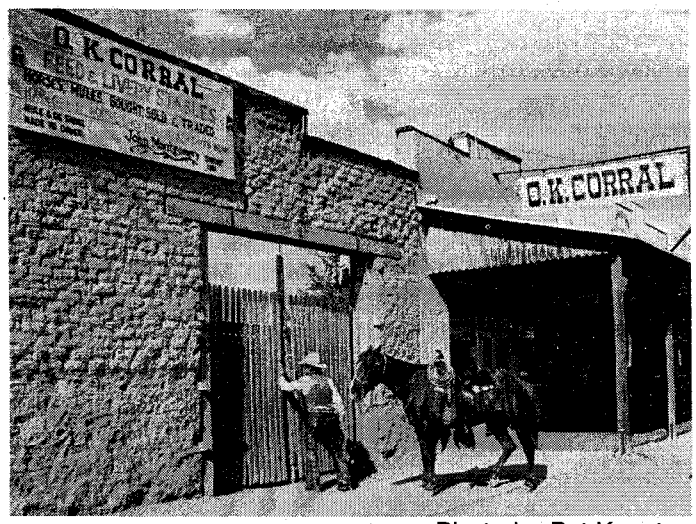


Photo by Pat Koester

Day-by-day reports from 1881 newspapers, serialized inside the pages of the Tumbleweed's Historical Supplement,

THE TOMBSTONE MAVERICK

"Print The Truth And Raise Hell"

Published Weekly - featuring

The Private Journal of George Whitwell Parsons

Edited by Carl Chafin

SUBSCRIBE TODAY!

One Year Subscription Rates:

- ☐ $25 Tombstone & Cochise County
- ☐ $28 Elsewhere in Arizona
- ☐ $30 Out of State
- ☐ $40 Outside the USA

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____ Zip_____

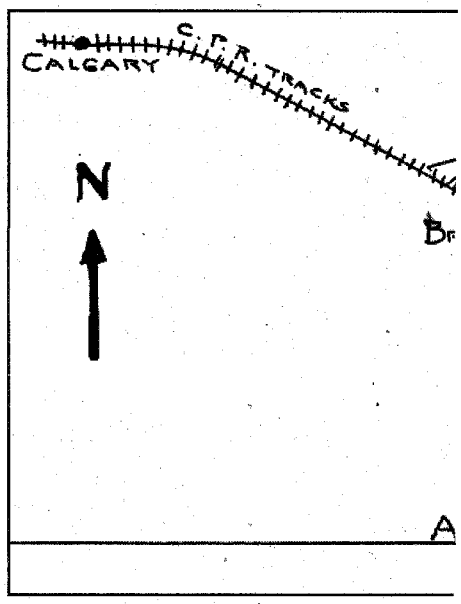
We gladly accept VISA MasterCard DISCOVER

Call us at (520)457-3008

FAX (520) 457-2378

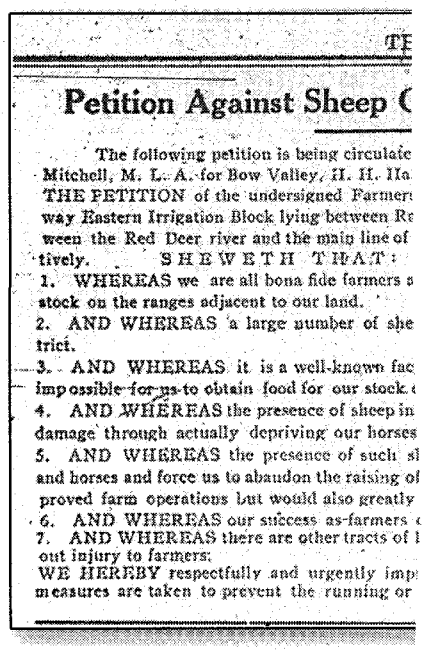
Make checks payable to Tombstone Publishing, Inc.
PO Box 1025
Tombstone, AZ 85638

http://www.theriver.com/tombstonenews



being driven north to graze. More followed. This didn't sit too well with the local ranchers, who felt that their private domain was being invaded. The fact that beef prices were depressed as opposed to the high prices for mutton and wool, only added to their chagrin. A.L. Young, a local rancher is quoted as saying, "At one time there were so many sheep nibbling the grass right down to the roots, that I couldn't see the countryside." The ranchers decided to fight back.

The May 23, 1918, edition of the *Brooks Bulletin*, contained news of a petition that was being circulated amongst the ranchers for presenta-



Petition Against Sheep

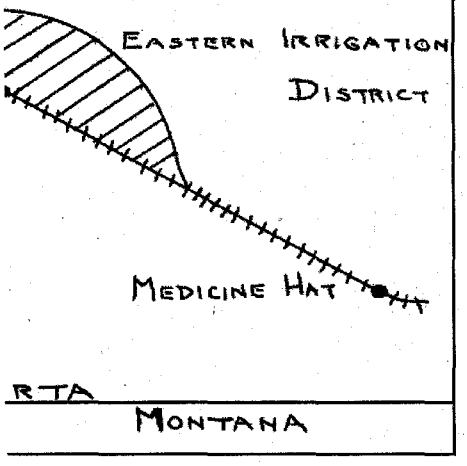
The following petition is being circulate
Mitchell, M. L. A. for Bow Valley, H. H. Ha
THE PETITION of the undersigned Farmer
way Eastern Irrigation Block lying between Re
ween the Red Deer river and the main line of
tively. SHEWETH THAT:
1. WHEREAS we are all bona fide farmers
stock on the ranges adjacent to our land.
2. AND WHEREAS a large number of she
trict.
3. AND WHEREAS it is a well-known fac
impossible for us to obtain food for our stock.
4. AND WHEREAS the presence of sheep in
damage through actually depriving our horses
5. AND WHEREAS the presence of such sl
and horses and force us to abandon the raising of
proved farm operations but would also greatly
6. AND WHEREAS our success as farmers
7. AND WHEREAS there are other tracts of
out injury to farmers;
WE HEREBY respectfully and urgently imp
measures are taken to prevent the running or

The petition against sheep grazing as

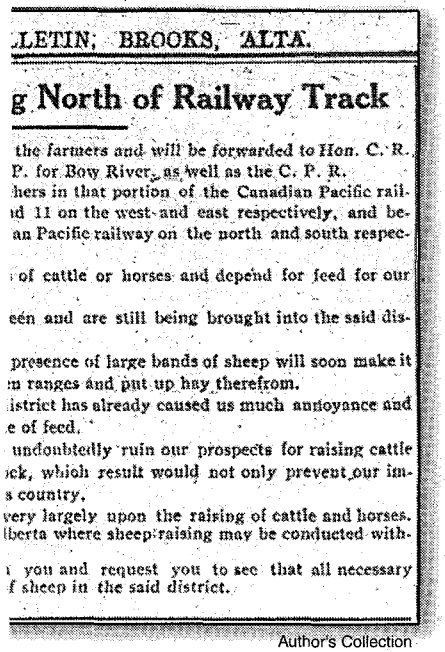
LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Author's Map

The Canadian Pacific line from Calgary to Medicine Hat.



tion to the Honorable C.R. Mitchell, the local Provincial member of parliament, H.H. Halliday, the Federal member of parliament in Ottawa, and the C.P.R. In amongst the numerous whereases and herebys, the petition alleged that "the sheep would cause the ruin of cattle raising prospects to the detriment of the ranchers and the country," and ended, "we urgently impress upon you and request you to see that all necessary measures are taken to prevent the running or herding of sheep in the district." As today, the wheels of government turned slowly, too slowly for some of the cowboys of the area



LETIN; BROOKS, ALTA.

g North of Railway Track

the farmers and will be forwarded to Hon. C. R. P. for Bow River, as well as the C. P. R. hers in that portion of the Canadian Pacific rail- d 11 on the west and east respectively, and be- an Pacific railway on the north and south respec-

of cattle or horses and depend for feed for our

een and are still being brought into the said dis-

presence of large bands of sheep will soon make it m ranges and put up hay therefrom. istrict has already caused us much annoyance and e of feed.

undoubtedly ruin our prospects for raising cattle ck, which result would not only prevent our im- s country.

very largely upon the raising of cattle and horses. lberta where sheep raising may be conducted with-

you and request you to see that all necessary f sheep in the said district.

Author's Collection

eared in the *Bulletin*, May 23, 1918.

WOMEN *in the West*

p = paper bound; c = cloth bound

001—Daughters of Joy, Sisters of Misery: Prostitution in the American West, 1865-90. *By Butler.* 179p. U. of IL. **$12.95p**

072—Calamity Jane and the Lady Wildcats. *By Aikman.* Best biography. 384p. U. of NE. **$12.95p**

105—"Boots and Saddles": Or, My Life with General Custer. *By Custer.* 276p. U. of OK. **$12.95p**

122—Western Women and the Frontier Experience, 1800-1915. *By Meyers.* 385p. U. of NM. **$18.95p**

189—The Legend of Baby Doe: The Life and Times of the Silver Queen of the West. *By Burke.* 256p. U. of NE. **$12.95p**

225—So Much To Be Done: Women Settlers on the Mining and Ranching Frontier. *By Moynihan, et al.* 2nd edition. 384p. U. of NE. **$13.95p**

231—Belle Starr and Her Times: The Literature, the Facts, and the Legends. *By Shirley.* 324p. U. of OK. **$15.95p**

257—The Magnificent Mountain Women: Adventures in the Colorado Rockies. *By Robertson.* 274p. U. of NE. **$12.00p**

258—American Indian Women: Telling Their Lives. *By Bataille & Sands.* 209p. U. of NE. **$10.95p**

287—Gentle Tamers: Women of the Old Wild West. *By Brown.* 335p. U. of NE. **$10.00p**

291—Down the Santa Fe Trail and Into Mexico: The Diary of Susan Shelby Magoffin, 1846-1847. *Ed. by Drum.* 304p. U. of NE. **$14.00p**

345—No Time on My Hands. *By Snyder.* 545p. U. of NE. **$15.95p**

346—Letters of a Woman Homesteader. *By Stewart.* 282p. U. of NE. **$7.95p**

368—Sacajawea. *By Howard.* 214p. U. of OK. **$13.95p**

372—Pretty-shield: Medicine Woman of the Crows. *By Linderman.* 256p. U. of NE. **$9.95p**

403—Annie Oakley of the Wild West. *By Havighurst.* "Highly recommended." 254p. U. of NE. **$10.95p**

486—Women in Waiting in the Westward Movement: Life on the Home Frontier. *By Peavy & Smith.* 382p. U. of OK. **$18.95p**

500—Following the Guidon. *By Custer.* 400p. U. of NE. **$12.95p**

532—Soiled Doves: Prostitution in the West. *By Seagraves.* 173p. Wesanne Pub. **$11.95p**

544—Lottie Deno: Gambling Queen of Hearts. *By Rose.* 120p. Clear Light Publishers. **$12.95p**

554—The Adventures of The Woman Homesteader: The Life and Letters of Elinore Pruitt Stewart. *By George.* 227p. U. of NE. **$9.95p**

568—A Frontier Lady: Recollections of the Gold Rush and Early California. *By Royce.* 144p. U. of NE. **$7.95p**

591—Covered Wagon Women: Diaries and Letters from the Western Trails, 1840-1849. *Ed by Holmes.* 280p. U. of NE. **$13.00p**

593—The Wyoming Lynching of Cattle Kate, 1889 *By Hufsmith.* 368p. High Plains Press. **$13.95p**

595—Hog Ranches of Wyoming: Liquor Luck & Lies Under Sagebrush Skies. *By Brown.* 128p. High Plains Press. **$9.95p**

641—Women & Indians on the Frontier, 1825-1915. *By Meyers.* 276p. U. of NM. **$16.95p**

652—Some Went West. *By Johnson.* 220p. U. of NE. **$10.00p**

667—Etta Place: Her Life and Times with Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid. *By Drago.* 303p. Rep. of Texas Press. **$12.95p**

671—A Mine of Her Own. *By Zanjani.* 376p. U. of NE. **$32.50c**

704—A Gambler's Wife: The Life of Malinda Jenkins. *By Lilienthal.* 312p. U. of NE. **$14.00p**

707—Pioneer Women: The Lives of Women on the Frontier. *By Peavy & Smith.* 144p. U. of OK. **$17.95p**

714—Elizabeth Bacon Custer & the Making of a Myth. *By Leckie.* 416p. U. of OK. **$17.95p**

716—Women of the West. *By Gray.* 200p. U. of NE. **$10.00p**

722—Maverick Women: 19th Century Women Who Kicked the Traces. *By Laurence.* 274p. Manifest Books. **$18.50p**

732—Covered Wagon Women, Vol. 2: Diaries and Letters from the Western Trails, 1850. *Ed. by Holmes.* 294p. U. of NE. **$13.00p**

733—Covered Wagon Women, Vol. 3: Diaries and Letters from the Western Trails, 1851. *Ed. by Holmes.* 291p. U. of NE. **$13.00p**

734—Covered Wagon Women, Vol. 4: Diaries and Letters from the Western Trails, 1852: The California Trail. *Ed. by Holmes.* 303p. U. of NE. **$13.00p**

735—Covered Wagon Women, Vol. 5: Diaries and Letters from the Western Trails, 1852: The Oregon Trail. *Ed. by Holmes & Duniway.* 301p. U. of NE. **$14.00p**

736—Covered Wagon Women, Vol. 6: Diaries and Letters from the Western Trails, 1853-1854. *Ed. by Holmes.* 285p. U. of NE. **$13.00p**

737—Covered Wagon Women, Vol. 7: Diaries and Letters from the Western Trails, 1854-1860. *Ed. by Holmes.* 293p. U. of NE. **$14.00p**

Prices subject to change.

BOOKMART, P.O. Box 2107, Stillwater, OK 74076

Send me:

Qty.	Title	Ea.	Total

OK residents, please add 7.875% sales tax.
Shipping/handling (add $2.75 for one book, 75¢ for each additional)
TWApr99 Total enclosed

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____

☐ Check/m.o. payable to Western Publications is enclosed

Bill my: ☐ VISA ☐ MasterCard

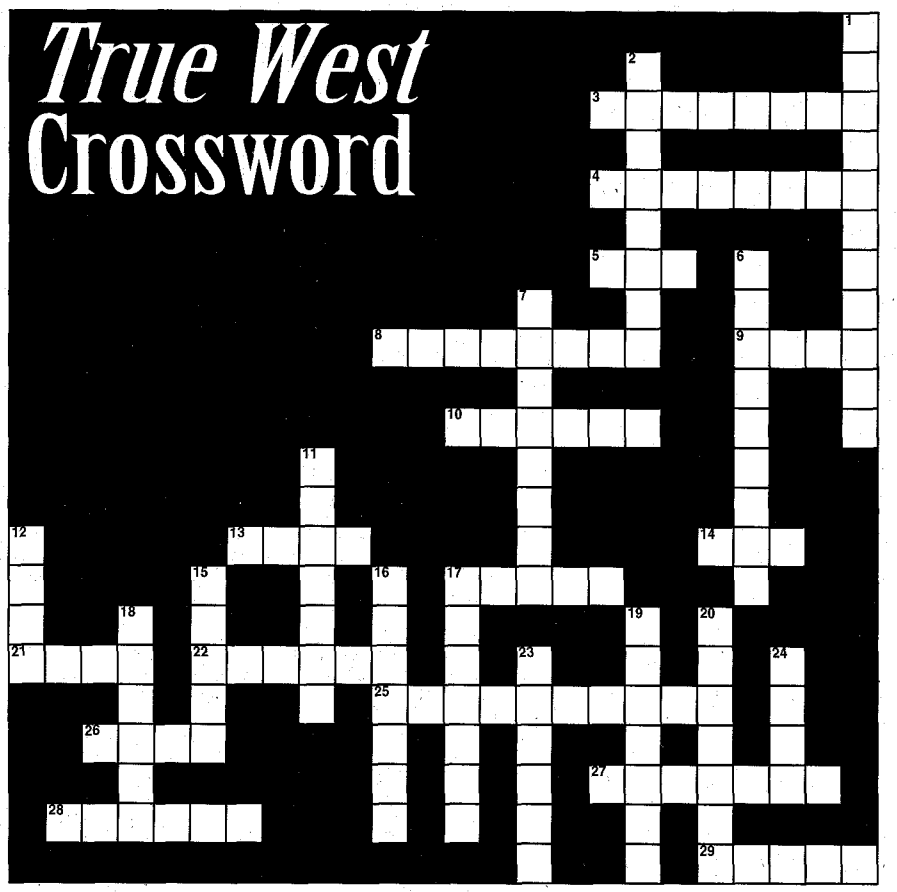
Acct. # _____
Expiration Date: _____
Signature _____
(required on card charges only)

For orders shipped outside the U.S., increase shipping/handling charge by 50%. U.S. funds only.

Call toll-free 1-800-749-3369
405-743-3370
Fax 405-743-3374

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

True West Crossword

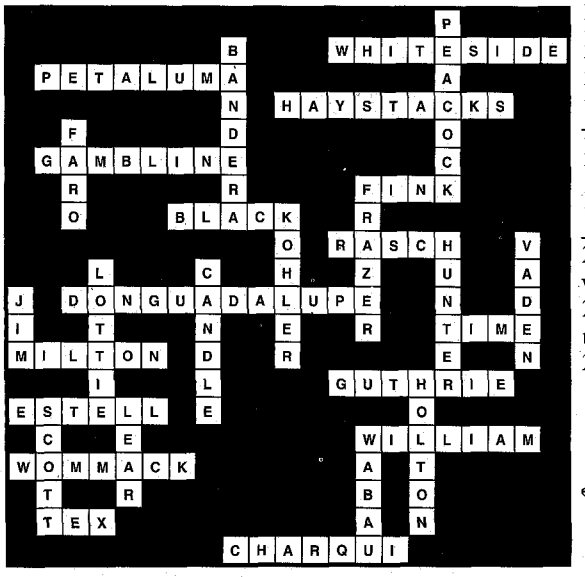


Across

3. First man Bill Longley killed
4. Never _____ old documents
5. NM Governor _____ Wallace
8. Cemetery where Bill Longley is buried
9. Man killed by Wild Bill Hickok in 1865
10. William "_____ Bill" Scott
13. Type of revolver given to Canton from Wolcott
14. A nineteenth century comedian
17. Name of Robert Casey's clerk
21. Name of William Hardin's child
22. Fans called him the "Colored _____ of Denver"
25. Brushy Bill was uneducated and _____
26. Name of Robert Casey's daughter
27. Last original redwood depot in southern Arizona
28. City _____, the Geisenhofer's store
29. Name of Bill Longley's mother

Down

1. Defended the Johnson County Invaders legally
2. Wolcott and Canton were part of the "Johnson County _____"
6. Author of *Butch Cassidy: A Biography*
7. The local Provincial Pariliament member during rancher-sheep men war
11. Born at Canandaigua, NY
12. Tombstone mayor in 1882
15. Author of *Stagecoach West*
16. Convicts began wearing _____ clothes in 1865
17. _____ Jefferson Hardin
18. Manager of Wortley Hotel
19. Billy the Kid spoke fluent _____
20. Ex-officio San Quentin wardin in 1861
23. Card with two original photos pasted on it
24. _____ Geisenhofer



Solution to last month's puzzle.

who decided to take matters into their own hands.

A "demarcation" line was drawn, being the C.P.R. tracks. Any sheep herder that crossed the tracks was, in the eyes of the cowboys, fair game and could be turned back, using force if necessary. A herd of sheep owned by Burke and Taylor Sheep Company were the first to cross the tracks, driven by an employee named Snyder. A band of cowboys led by Pete Smith, drove them back and allegedly burned the sheepherder's camp in the process. The sheep men countered by laying charges against Smith and three of his known partners, S. Mackinell, L. Stafford, and W.J. Phillips. According to the *Brooks Bulletin* of July 25, the charges were dismissed by the sitting justices of the peace, Brankley and Skerrit, as; "they held that no violence had been shown the herder, no threatening language used, and it was not proven that the sheep men had any right to the range they were on." One wonders if the justices had any cattle interests.

Other attempts to cross the tracks by sheepherders were equally repulsed, with camps being torn down and sheep scattered in a southerly direction. Sheep men started carrying rifles and after taking a few pot shots at cowboys, indicated they were not afraid to use them to protect their interests. The situation was escalating into an armed combat.

Finally, the C.P.R. intervened, and issued an order that all sheep must be off the Eastern Irrigation District by August 12, 1918. An uneasy truce was in place, as the sheep men obeyed the order and voluntarily moved their herds south of the tracks.

By late fall the price of wool had dropped, and with the sheep men having no alternative but to go to the ranchers for winter feed, a permanent peace reigned. Today, sheep and cattle are often seen grazing side by side throughout the area.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

200 BOOKS & MAGAZINES

WESTERN MAGAZINES—Buy sell, trade. Single issues, complete sets. List—LSASE. Larry J. Walker, Magazine House, PO Box 36, LaPine, OR 97739. (541) 536-5227. Email: lwalker@transport.com.

BUCKLE NEWS a quarterly magazine for belt buckle collectors. Articles and history about buckles, people, show dates, classified ads, questions and answers and more. $18.00 per year US. Box 48281, Wichita, KS 67201.

"GATES OF HELL"—The Wrath of Judge Issac Parker. Send $12.95 c/o Lonnie Moore, 174 Oak Dr Pkwy, Oroville, CA 95966.

JOAQUIN MURRIETA LEGACY by Lonnie Moore, Legendary Gold Rush Bandit Revisited. Send $12.95 to L Moore, 174 Oak Dr Parkway, Oroville, CA 95966.

NATIVE AMERICAN BOOKS! Send $2.00 ($4.00 overseas) for catalog of 1200 books and information on ordering 5000 more! Four Winds Indian Books, Box 202, Waco, NE 68460-0202.

WESTERN BOOKS, VIDEOS, MUSIC CATALOG. Fantastic collection - cowboy poetry, humor, western history. More! Send $3.00 (applied to first order) PO Box 743T, Virginia City, NV 89440. www.rosemart.com/sun-mtn-books/

BOOKS about Indians, artifacts, lifeways, archaeology, collecting, many titles. Free catalog. Buying related books. Hothem House, Box 458-W, Lancaster, OH 43130.

NEW BOOK "FUNDAMENTALS OF BRAIDING Rawhide Cowboy Gear." $23.50. BUDDCO, 779 Cessna, Elko, NV 89801. Phone 702-453-4444.

200 BOOKS & MAGAZINES

ONCE UPON A LIFETIME AND ON MY WAY Through by Country Don Ross. Country western books of short stories. $15.00 each or $25.00 for both. Build your music library with all time greatest hits by favorite artists, unavailable elsewhere. Catalog $1.00. To order, write to: Advance-Showcase, Dept. WP, Box 3572, Apple Valley, CA 92307-4213.

TRUE WEST 1954 THRU 1985, 171 copies. Frontier Times 1957 thru 1970, 116 copies. Old West 1964 to 1970, 13 copies. Relics 1967 to 1976, 25 copies. Good shape. $400.00 OBO. P. Reamer, 2110 N. Oklahoma St, Okmulgee, OK 74447. 918-756-0433.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOGS of Western fiction. Canford, Drawer 216T, Freeville, NY 13068.

255 CIVIL WAR

QUANTRILL ROSTER. Over 780 names, $10.00. Henry Lankford, Rt 1 Box 114-A, Evening Shade, AR 72532.

275 COLLECTIBLES

ORIGINAL COWBOY MOVIE POSTERS. www.signature-gallery.com 602-483-9653.

KUNSTLER CIVIL WAR ARTIST'S PROOFS - Most prints available. Also Western, Native American, other subjects by Kunstler. For information, call or write: Jane Kunstler, POB 311, Oyster Bay, NY 11771. 516-624-2830.

FOR SALE: THE WORLDS LARGEST TEXAS Long Horn, Horn Collection. For complete information, museums and serious collectors can call 505-434-7809.

275 COLLECTIBLES

OFFERING MOST COMPLETE SELECTION quality U.S. Military antiques, firearms, swords, uniforms, headgear, cavalry equipment, McClellan saddles, mess gear, accountrements, horsedrawn army wagons, personal & identified items of the Civil War, Indian Wars, Spanish-American War periods. Sub rate $5.00/8 issues. Walter Budd, 3109 Eubanks Rd, Durham, NC 27707.

315 GUNS

ANTIQUE GUNS OF THE OLD WEST. Illustrated mail order catalog $5, subscription $20. Old Town Station, Ltd. POB 14040, Lenexa, KS 66285. 913-492-3000.

350 INDIAN RELATED

ANCIENT INDIAN RELICS, mail only, $3 large list, $5 for nice sample point. Charles Hester, Rt 1 Box 307, Guntown, MS 38849-9801.

THE RED RIVER WAR 1874-75: The Order of Indian Wars annual Assembly will commemorate the 125th anniversary September 16-19 in Amarillo, Texas, with motorcoach tours to Adobe Walls, Panhandle Plains Museum, Palo Duro Canyon, other Red River War sites, led by Neil Mangum, Supt., Little Bighorn Battlefield. Speakers: Dr. Paul Hutton, executive director, Western History Association; Terry Johnston, prize-winning Western novelist; Michael Koury, Old Army Press; plus nine more. Supt. Mangum will also lead optional Sunday tour to Custer's Battle of the Washita site in western Oklahoma. Write for information: Amarillo Assembly, OIW, Box 7401, Little Rock, AR 72217; email [indianwars@aristotle.net].

TRUE WEST Classifieds

SPECIAL MAIL ORDER OFFER! DEDUCT ANOTHER 10%

Only seven easy steps put you in touch with your best prospects nationwide at a very reasonable rate of only 50¢ per word (15 word minimum).

1. Choose your number of insertions: ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐ 9 ☐ 10 ☐ 11 ☐ 12

2. Mark your category:

	☐ Antiques	☐ Artifacts	☐ Books & Magazines	☐ Business Opportunities
☐ Coins	☐ Collectibles	☐ Educational	☐ Employment	☐ Farm & Ranch
☐ Genealogy	☐ Government Supplies	☐ Guns	☐ Hobbies	☐ Indian Related
☐ Photography	☐ Real Estate	☐ Recipes	☐ Records & Tapes	☐ Travel
☐ Treasure Hunting	☐ Videos & Films	☐ Western Merchandise	☐ Want to Buy	☐ Miscellaneous

3. Write your copy: Please print or type copy. Show punctuation marks. For additional words attach separate sheet.

_____

_____

4. Determine your cost: Number of words _____ x 50¢ x number of issues _____ = $_____.

Full payment must accompany all classified space orders. Deduct 10% for running in 3 consecutive issues and 15% for 12 issues. Zip codes are FREE. Up to five initial words highlighted in bold italic FREE; $1.00 per word for each additional highlighted word.

5. Fill in your name and address: Full name and street address must accompany all orders.

Name _____ Credit card orders: ☐ VISA ☐ MC ☐ AMEX

Firm _____ Credit Card # _____

Address _____ Expiration Date _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

6. For deadline dates call Western Publications toll-free 1-800-749-3369. If your ad arrives after the deadline date, we will insert it in the next available issue.

7. Mail to: **Western Classifieds · P.O. Box 2107 · Stillwater, OK 74076**
Or order using credit card and fax to: (405) 743-3374

TWApr99

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

350 INDIA[illegible]ATED

BARGAIN OFFER! TWO WANTED P[illegible]S from originals. 1. Jesse James. 2. Billy the Ki[illegible] 1999 catalog and free gift only $2. PPD. Order Now. Westco, Box 778-W-1, Colfax, CA 95713.

PIPESTONE PIPES, CRAFTS & Jewelry. Send stamp for brochure. Pipestone Indian Shrine Assn. PO Box 727, Pipestone, MN 56164.

DRUMS, SAGE, HAIRPIPE, plus other Native American craft supplies. Send $1.00 for price list. Wilderness Crafts, 3 Andrews Rd, Dept. TW, Bath, ME 04530. 207-442-8447.

SPOTTED PONY TRADERS: Buckskin coats, clothes; deer, elk leathers, furs, beads, supplies. $1 for catalog; 8451 Ravenna Ave, Louisville, OH 44641.

450 RECIPES

AWARD WINNING MEATLOAF RECIPE. Free for SASE write to: V. Wilkinson, PO Box 603, New York, NY 10036.

459 TRAVEL

TICKETS. National Finals Rodeo Dec 3-12, 1999 Thomas & Mack Center Las Vegas NV; Pro Bull Riders Finals Oct 28-31, 1999 Thomas & Mack Center Las Vegas NV. Plaza & Balcony seating, buy/sell all NFL Games & all Nascar Races. Western States Ticket Service, 143 W McDowell Rd, Phoenix, AZ 85003. 800-326-0331. [www.rodeotickets.com].

475 RECORDS

OLD-TIMEY COUNTRY, Western Swing, Bluegrass, Yodeling, Hillbilly. LP/CD/Cassette Catalog $2.00. Frontier Records, Box 157-TW, Jenks, OK 74037.

500 TREASURE HUNTING

LONG JOHN LATHAM'S True Treasure, Treasure World, Lost Treasure Magazines + Saga's Treasure Magazine, 133 issues in all. Best offer. Richard Lewis, 3460 S Ocean Blvd Apt 308W, Palm Beach, FL 33480-5809. 1-561-586-3390.

525 VIDEOS & FILM

SERIALS GALORE! Yesteryear's great thrill-packed cliffhangers. Over 150 titles, some rare. Send for free list. Jim Barbour, PO Box 4092, Alexandria, VA 22303.

650 MISCELLANEOUS

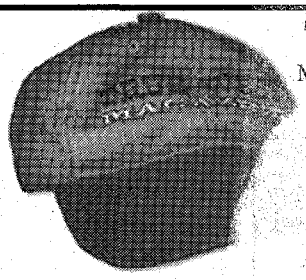
SPANISH MUSTANG Registry, original registry for the "Horse that Won the West." Contact: SMR, HCR 3 Box 7670, Willcox, AZ 85643 or call (520) 384-2886 or 1-800-707-0395 (code 65).

FULLER BRUSH. Since 1906. Product catalog-free. FB Independent Distributor, Box 602, Twin Falls, ID 83303.

SPECIALTY ITEMS PERSONALIZED WITH NAME, address. Pens, key chains, calendars, hundreds more. Books, hundreds of titles. For information: Robinson, 1600 Success #20, Corning, AR 72422.

680 HELP WANTED

$800 WEEKLY POTENTIAL. Processing Government Refunds At Home. No Experience Necessary. 1-800-696-4779 Ext. 1417.



THE *TRUE WEST* BALL CAP

Made of sturdy khaki canvas, these caps feature the *True* [illegible] logo in midnight black, blue denim, or blood red. One size fits all; please specify color [illegible] ordering. All orders depend upon availability.

[illegible]d $3 shipping/handling for first hat; $1 each additional hat. [illegible]gn countries, add $5 first hat; $2 each additional hat.

[illegible]d me _____ *True West* hats @ $15.00 each.

Charge to my: ☐ [illegible] ☐ **AMEX** ☐ **Payment enclosed**

Charge Card #_____ **Expires**_____

Name_____ ☐ **Khaki/Red**

Address_____ ☐ **Khaki/Blue**

City_____ **State**_____ **Zip**_____ ☐ **Khaki/Black**

***TRUE WEST* CAPS, PO BOX 2107, STILLWATER, OK 74076**
FOR FASTER SERVICE CALL 1-800-749-3369.

ORGANIZE AND PROTECT YOUR COPIES OF TRUE WEST

Now there's an easy way to keep copies of your favorite magazine readily available for future reference.

Designed exclusively for *True West* by Jesse Jones Industries, these custom-made titled cases and binders are sized to hold a year's issues (may vary with issue sizes) • Reinforced board covered with durable leather-like material in brown • Title is hot-stamped in gold • Free personalization foil included for indexing year • Cases are V-notched for easy access • Binders have special spring mechanism to hold individual rods which easily snap in.

BINDER

TRUE WEST
Jesse Jones Industries, Dept. 95W-TW
499 East Erie Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19134

Quantity	Cases	Binders
One	1-$8.95	1-$11.25
Three	3-$24.95	3-$31.85
Six	6-$45.95	6-$60.75

Add $1.50 per case/binder postage and handling. Outside Continental U.S. (including AK & HI) $3.50 per case/binder. (U.S. funds)

Please send _____ cases; _____ binders for *True West* magazine.
Enclosed is $_____.
Charge my: (Minimum $15)
☐ American Express ☐ Visa ☐ MasterCard ☐ Diners Club

Card #_____ Exp. Date_____

Signature_____

Charge Orders: Call TOLL FREE 7 days, 24 hours # 1-800-825-6690

Print Name_____

Address_____

City/State/Zip_____

PA residents, add 7% sales tax — Allow 4 to 6 weeks for delivery

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

DIABETICS—with Medicare or Insurance. Save money on Diabetic Supplies. For more information **CALL 1-800-337-4144.**

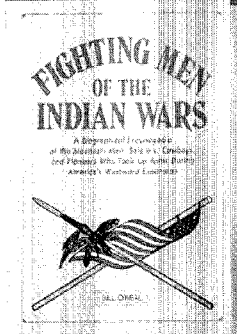
INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

American Indian Books....9
Back Issues....51
Back to Earth....52
Barbed Wire Press....Cover 3
Blevins Manufacturing....53
BookMart....35-37
Collector's Armoury....6
Columbia House Video....Insert
Custeriana Books....57
Dixie Gun Works....10
Dodge City Historical....7
Ghosttowns.com....8
Hansons....11
Hunter's Frontier Times....56
Kansas Travel and Tourism....Cover 4
Living History....53
Old Dodge Photo Parlor....52
Outlaws and Lawmen Books....50
Pleasant Valley....10
R&A Hobbies....53
Shooting Star Press....8
Slocum Books....52
Steve Eagles Inc....11
TA Guest Ranch....5
Terry C. Johnston's West....5
Tombstone Tumbleweed....60
True West T-shirts....1
True West/Old West Subscription....58
Warriors of Lincoln County....Cover 2
Wayland Wilson....11
Women in the West Books....61

Please patronize these fine advertisers and, when you do, please mention *True West* magazine.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Barbed Wire Press

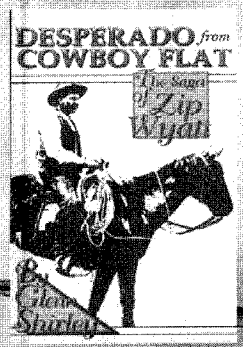


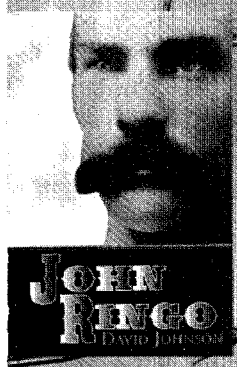
Fighting Men of the Indian Wars: A Biographical Encyclopedia of the Mountain Men, Soldiers, Cowboys, and Pioneers Who Took Up Arms During America's Westward Expansion. By Bill O'Neal. An indispensible addition to every western library. First ed. 42 photos. 8x10, 272p. ISBN 0-935269-07-X

$26.95, Cloth

Desperado from Cowboy Flat: The Saga of Zip Wyatt. By Glenn Shirley. Engrossing tale of a determined cowboy outlaw who kept Oklahoma Territory lawmen and citizen posses at bay for three years. First ed. 25 photos. Bibliography. Index. 5x8, 160p. ISBN 0-935269-25-8

$19.95, Cloth





John Ringo. By David Johnson. The first full-length biography of one of the most enigmatic figures of the gunfighter era. First ed. 12 photos. Bibliography. Index. 6x9, 272p. ISBN 0-935269-23-1

$29.95, Cloth

Pawnee Bill: A Biography of Major Gordon W. Lillie. By Glenn Shirley. The definitive biography of this often overlooked but genuine American hero. Reprint ed. 49 new photos. Expanded bibliography. 6x9, 264p. ISBN 0-935269-14-2

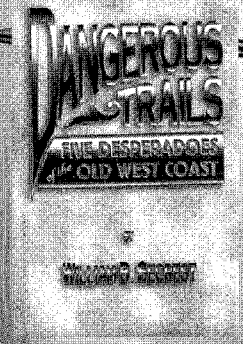
$22.95, Cloth
$14.95, Paper

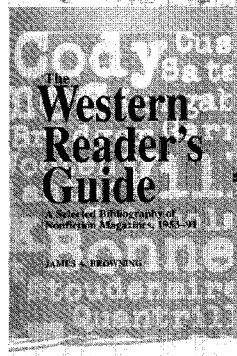
Marauders of the Indian Nations: The Bill Cook Gang and Cherokee Bill. By Glenn Shirley. Master historian Glenn Shirley follows the bloodstained trail of Indian Territory outlaws. A thoroughly researched account. First ed. 25 photos. Bibliography. Index. 6x9, 360p. ISBN 0-935269-15-0

$21.95, Cloth

Dangerous Trails: Five Desperadoes of the Old West Coast. By William B. Secrest. Explores the exciting stories of five lesser-known outlaws of the Pacific coast. First ed. 50 photos. Bibliography. Index. 6x9, 288p. ISBN 0-935269-17-7

$29.95, Cloth



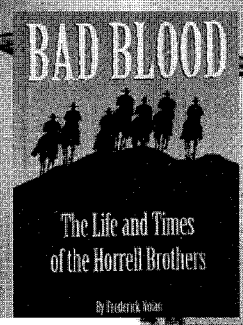


The Western Reader's Guide: A Selected Bibliography of Nonfiction Magazines, 1953-91. By James A. Browning. This easy-to-use reference book lists more than 7,000 articles. Entries are arranged biographicaly in standard bibliographical format. First ed. 6x9, 344p. ISBN 0-935269-09-6

$29.95, Cloth

Bad Blood: The Life and Times of the Horrell Brothers. By Frederick Nolan. First rate account of the seven Horrell brothers and their role in the Lincoln County War and the Horrell-Higgins feud. First ed. 35 photos. 6x9, 211p. ISBN 0-935269-16-9

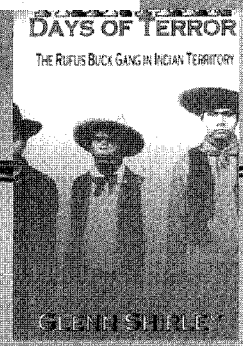
$25.95, Cloth



Western Reader's

Thirteen Days of Terror. By Glenn Shirley. The exciting, fast-paced tale of the notorious Rufus Buck gang. First ed. Photos. Bibliography. Index. 5x8, 112p. ISBN 0-935269-22-3

$22.95, Cloth



COMING IN 1999:
VIOLENCE WAS NO STRANGER BY JAMES BROWNING
REVISED AND EXPANDED.

BARBED WIRE PRESS • WESTERN PUBLICATIONS
PO BOX 2107 • STILLWATER, OK 74076
CALL TOLL-FREE 1-800-749-3369 (ALSO IN CANADA)
405-743-3370 • FAX 405-743-3374
EMAIL: WESTERN@COWBOY.NET
INTERNET SITE: WWW.COWBOY.NET/WESTERN

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Drive through Kansas and you'll miss it.

He stands in the dusty street of a frontier town. Silent. Deadly. Alone. From behind shuttered windows the town holds its breath. Then, suddenly, it's over. Gunfire rolling like thunder across the Kansas plains. This is the Old West. A time of outlaws and six-gun justice. A time in our nation's history that gave birth to the rodeos, working ranches and covered wagon rides that are Kansas today. From the Blacktop highways that crisscross the rolling Flint Hills, travelers may only catch a glimpse of this colorful past. But walk the streets of Dodge City, visit Boot Hill and Wichita's Cowtown and it's easy to slip back in time. To a place where the West was won. A place called Kansas.

KANSAS. SIMPLY WONDERFUL.

For a free Travel Guide or to customize your personal travel itinerary, call **1-800-2KANSAS, ext. 318** *or visit our web site at www.kansascommerce.com.*

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & HOUSING, TRAVEL & TOURISM DIVISION

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED